The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,550.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 32 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

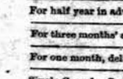
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

Leave		June.	Leave		June.
Bombay		7	Pondicherry		17
„	Carwar	9	„	Madras	20
„	Narrakal	11	„	Coconada	21
„	Tuticorin	12	„	Visagapatam	23
„	Colombo	13	„	Bimlipatam	23
„	Galle	14	„	Gopalpore	24
„	Negapatam	16	„	False Point	25
			Arrive	Calcutta	26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Butticaloery, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypoore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighborhood may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 26th May 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Bussorah	17
„ Kurrachee	June 1	„ Fao	17
„ Gwadur	2	„ Lingah	21
„ Muscat	5	„ Lingo	23
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Lingah	9	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	11	„ Gwadur	29
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee	July 2
Arrive Bussorah	13	Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cortier, as an extra steamer to the Persian Gulf on or about the 26th May 1870.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with the Government, and connecting with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 751 tons, G. Ward, Commander,

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co., Agents for the Ship.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new Steamers built First Class of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	and Cabin.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without Food
„ Suez	38	22	8	
„ Port Said	40	24	8	
„ Messina	43	26	12	Including Food
„ Naples	50	35	13	
„ Leghorn	53	36	15	
„ Genoa	56	36	15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination as marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,500 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

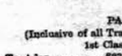
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRATELLI FERRET and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Consignees or their own Stewards. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£	Without Food
„ Suez	40	£ 22-10	£	
„ Port Said	42	£	£	
„ Marseilles	£ 36	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the price of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 1,800 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship ALABAMA, Captain Bland, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Bland without further intimation.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

The Ship's responsibility ceases on delivery of Goods from Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bland and Owners s. s. Alabama.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £30.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £35.
Deckpassage £15.

Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissenet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE KRISHNA leaving 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Engc. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 „ „ 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... 40 „ „ 20 cwt.
Oil—Seeds, Ginger, Rough Oils, &c. 40 „ „ 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent list.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Ring with straps.
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
2 „ Fine Cashm Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambrie.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Shooting Suit.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Beagle and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fare.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—We, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that the above-named Company, to be HELD on MONDAY the Sixth day of June next, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

"That Mr. James Melville, having proceeded to Europe, and tendered his resignation of the office of Liquidator of the Company, his resignation be accepted, and that Mr. G. Hall be appointed Liquidator of the Company, and that he exercise all the powers which Mr. James Melville and he himself could have done."

W. G. HALL.
JAMES MELVILLE.

Bombay, 25th May 1870.

CONSIGNEES of the following PACKAGES, from Liverpool, per H. & B. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, are requested to present their Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned with the least delay possible, as all packages remaining at the Borce Bunder on the 28th instant will be handed over to the Custom House:—

Marks.	Packages.
Lieut. P. S M. Skinner	2 Packages
K. & Co.	1 Box
Dr Theodore Duka	1 Box
C D on top with B below in a triangle	1 Case
T C R & S	1 Piece Machinery
E S in a diamond	3 Cases
J M R in a diamond	1 Parcel Samples
D F D	2 Cases
M T & Co. in a triangle with H H & Co. below	1 Bale
H W in a diamond with B on side ...	1 Bale
H P on top, M H in a diamond, with T B on side	6 Cases
H P on top, M H in a diamond, with B B on side	1 Case
C P in a diamond	4 Cases

Bombay, 25th May 1870. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MEWDIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hearing of the Petition in the above matter, advertised to take place on the 27th instant, has been ADJOURNED, and that the same will come on before Mr. Justice Bayley on the 31st instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

—Dated this 20th day of May 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to the Petitioners.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co

AUCTION SALE of valuable BUILDING LAND or GROUND, on the DADUR ROAD, nearly adjoining to the line of B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Under instructions from the Executors of an Estate, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of valuable BUILDING LAND or GROUND, together with a pucka-built well erected thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Mahim district, on the Dadur Road, nearly adjoining to the line of B. B. and C. I. Railway, containing by admeasurement 15,572 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Manoel Salvador, on the west by the cart of Cheatrish Venayak and others and the batty ground of Bhaoo Dwarkajee, on the north by the batty ground of Luximon Rambhut, and on the south by the public road to Bombay called the Dadur Road, the said land is registered by the Collectors of Pension and Tax and Rent Roll under Nos. 517, 70, and 71.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan and other documents relating to the property, apply to the undersigned, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

SUPERIOR INKS.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to inform the Heads of Government Offices, Mercantile and Banking Establishments, and the Public in general, that they are now selling SUPERIOR BLACK WRITING INK, manufactured by Ms. MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE. They call attention to the Certificates received from the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," and several Gentlemen who have tested the Ink, and which they publish below. They are also preparing

RED INK,
PRESS COPYING INK, and
PRINTING INK,

and hope to receive support and patronage in Bombay and Out-stations. The Ink is sold at the extremely cheap price of Rs. 6 per dozen Quarts.

Orders registered for large quantities at Rs. 5 per dozen.

MANECKJEE PLANAGAN & Co.

No. 1, Church Lane, Bombay, 26th May 1870.

Certificates.

"Times of India" Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1870.

The ink manufactured by Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee has been in use in this office throughout this office for a considerable time, and has given very great satisfaction. Nothing better could be wished for, as it flows freely, never clogs or corrodes the pen, and in a few minutes after use the writing becomes a fine deep black. Another advantage to large consumers is its low price, about half that usually paid for the English ink. These facts recommend Mr. Maneckjee's ink to the Banks, Mercantile and Public Offices, &c., of Bombay. (Signed) Wm. PYM.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay, 25th May 1870.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

We have in this office tried the ink sent by you, and have found it quite as good as the best English ink. Being cheaper than ink of English manufacture, I should think it likely that it will be widely used.

(Signed) JAMES FAICHNEY.

I have been using for some weeks the ink of of Maneckjee Ruttonjee, and am well satisfied with it. It is very limpid, of good colour, and does not corrode steel pens.

Bombay, 20th April 1870. (Signed) W. B. FELLOWS.

Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 13th May 1870.

Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee has asked my opinion as to the ink manufactured by him. I have given it a trial, and am very well satisfied with it. It retains its colour, does not rapidly corrode steel pens, and is not expensive for the price at which he sells it.

(Signed) C. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Offg. 1st Assistant Accountant General.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

In reply to your enquiry, I have used the ink which you sent for trial, and it appears to be very good office ink, flowing very freely from the pen.

16th May 1870. (Signed) R. BENTON HOBBS.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

We hereby certify that we have tried your sample of Writing Ink and find it much better than the inks generally sold in Bombay; it flows freely and turns to a nice black.

(Signed) p. pro. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May 1870. J. L. Madden.

Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee having requested me to give his ink a trial I have had it in use for about a month, and have found it brilliant, that it flows easily, does not corrode the steel pen or get clogged in the stand. Its cheapness and efficiency should ensure a ready introduction into office.

(Signed) H. B. ADDIS, C. E.
Sassoon's Buildings, 18th May 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS HENRY SEALY is duly authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. RUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE has from THIS DATE CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm from 17th instant. M. GHELLA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. M. GHELLA & Co. has CEASED by mutual consent from THIS DAY. RUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE.

Bombay, 17th May 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. —The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—We, the SUBSCRIBERS to the MEMORANDUM of ASSOCIATION of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, hereby call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of May, inst., at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Auditors and fixing the remuneration of the latter.

W. G. HALL,
JAMES G. SMITH,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE,
MOTIRAM BHAGOBHAI.

Bombay, 14th May 1870.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1869.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To declare a Dividend.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 24th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HARRY SCUDAMORE BOSTOCK, late of Bombay, in the Indian Navy, Agent at Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, have been granted by the High Court at Bombay to FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Chief Assistant to the Superintendant of the said Company, the constituted Attorney of Henry James Bostock, the natural and lawful father and next of kin of the said Harry Scudamore Bostock, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are therefore requested to pay their debts, or hand the property over to the said Administrator, and all persons having any claims on the Estate are requested to forward the same to him without delay.—Dated this 19th day of May 1870.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Administrator's Proctors.

RE MARY ANNE GIRAUD alias ROBERTSON, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having claim upon or against the Estate of MARY ANNE GIRAUD alias ROBERTSON, late of the Island of Jersey, widow of the late John Robertson, deceased, who died in the island of Jersey on the 7th day of July 1865, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Ecclesiastical Court of the Island of Jersey, annexed), were on the 25th of April 1870 granted by the Right Honble. the Judicature at Bombay to HENRY ERSKINE ROBERTSON, Esq., Bombay, British merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of Clement De Quetteville Armstrong, William James Eckford, and Robert Eckford, Executors of the said Will and Testament of the said Mary Anne Giraud alias Robertson, deceased, are required on or before the 25th day of May 1870 to send to Messrs. Remington, Hore, & Langley, Solicitors, Bombay, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Clement De Quetteville Armstrong, William James Eckford, and Robert Eckford, as such executors, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 27th April 1870.

REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO THE
RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF POONA.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with the wishes of numerous constituents and to meet the convenience of the Residents and Visitors, we purpose opening a BRANCH at POONA, on the 1st June, for the evening season.

Having made favourable arrangements, we are enabled to offer Wines and Spirits at our Bombay prices.

In soliciting the commands of the Residents and Visitors of Poona, we would remark, that the favourable reception that has been accorded to us in Bombay, gives us every confidence that all Wines, &c. supplied by us in Poona, will give satisfaction.

Orders for Beer will be executed in Bombay only, as heretofore.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Re. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5	as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Flatform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125	each.
Do. 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15	„
Do. 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, ½ cwt.	„ 10	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6	„
Condensed Milk „	„ 12	„
American Cheese	„ 1	per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cashor reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

W. W. GREENER, Birmingham has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel offers every accommodation to parties visiting this romantic sanitarium. The situation of the Hotel is equal to any on the Hill, and for quiet society it is all that can be desired.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beers are of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE &Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ROOM in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and united both the Families and Gentlemen's Departments; but the upper rooms are more especially reserved for Families. It has a large Compound for the horses, with capital Bath Rooms attached. Those requiring quiet will find it here without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly. The Company's Ice and Soda Water Manufactory enables articles of the best quality to be supplied at a moderate charge. Provision is made for the use of the Reading Room and Library, and for the entertainment during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts		Rs. a. 9 0	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool	9 8	
BADHAM'S	Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S „	French Colored Shirts	65	per doz.
BADHAM'S „	White Shirts	60 0	„
BADHAM'S „	Overland Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S „	Travelling Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S „	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
BADHAM'S „	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0	
BADHAM'S „	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0	
BADHAM'S „	Serge Suits	40 0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SOLAR WALL LAMPS,
Suitable for the Illumination of
HALLS, ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, BALCONIES, PASSAGES, and other large spaces, with powerful Reflectors, each, Cash Rs. 5; Credit Rs. 5-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OFFICES AND GODOWNS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Shares, and Government Paper flat.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	510
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	200
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	33½
40,000	204	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	195
37,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	131
10,000	250	250	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 85	Colaba Land Co.	1,735
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	all-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,150
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	320

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750 nl.
250	3,000	850	600 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	975
	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,650
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,775
200	900	all	90 do.	Do. New	905
1,500	4,800	all	3000 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
4850	2,000	all	....	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	3,500	all	3000*	Fort Press Co.	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	....	Framji Cowasji Press	1,025
200	5,000	all	246 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,925
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
1,500	1,000	550	....	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	390
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,900 nl.
225	2,000	75	200 pa	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225
150	2,000	all	150 pa	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, May 21.)

RAIN has fallen during the past two days and partly saved the country from a grave calamity, which, but for the rain-fall was inevitable. As it is the spring crops in Bengal have been injured to a considerable extent and cannot now fully recover the damage already sustained from the drought experienced this year, indigo, tea, silk, jute and safflower have all more or less suffered serious loss, and rice, the bread stuff of the people of these parts, has in some places been half burnt up for want or rain.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has fluctuated during the week from 1/16¼ to 1/16¾; the closing rate for Bank Bills for the out-going Mail is 1s. 11 3/16d.

FREIGHTS have continued dull with drooping rates, during the week establishing a decline of 5s. to 7s. per ton all round, and there is little or no hope of any improvement for some weeks if not months to come, owing to the scarcity of produce, seeds alone excepted, and even in this staple the supplies are far from satisfactory considering the reported abundant crop of linseed. Steamers homeward bound via the Suez Canal continue to carry off most of the choice light freight at £2-15 to £3-5 per ton. The canal has dealt a death-blow at steamer navigation monopoly in the Indian and China seas, and steamer owners in India must at last say adieu to the exorbitant rates they have so long enjoyed; already the venerable P. and O. have made several reductions in the rates of both freight and passage-money—but half measures are of no use—and the China steamers accepted a reduction in the rate of freight for opium from Rs. 26 down to Rs. 7 per chest—a sweeping reduction in no mistake.

INDIGO.—The latest reports from the districts of Lower Bengal continue most unfavourable, there having been no rain, and the plant is being burnt up by the heat. From Tirhoot, Chumparun and Chuprah complaints are also made from the same cause, and the prospects are at present most discouraging.

BENGAL COTTON.—Up to the 16th instant there was a good demand on the part of shippers both for Europe and China. Sales for Europe amounting to about 2,000 bales were effected, chiefly at Rs. 25-8 for fair screwed, and Rs. 25-4 for barely fair. There has been but little doing since; quotations are nominally 4 annas higher, but owing to relatively higher rates prevailing up-country than here, there is a scarcity of parcels offering; and hence the absence of much business for the moment. Buyers would readily take cotton at previous rates up to 4 annas advance.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY '25.

Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, to join, from Poona.
Goldie, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 20th Regiment M. N. I., on leave, from Matheran.
Kerridge, Quarter Master, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Glass, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Wakefield, Surgeon, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Bhooj.
Seward, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Reade, Captain, Bombay N. I., on furlough, to Southampton.
Nixon, Ensign, Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave, to Southampton.
McKay, Lieutenant, 83th Regiment, on leave, to Europe.
Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, on leave, to Europe.
Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Milford, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.
Glasspoole, Major, 4th Rifles, to join, to Sholapore.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 13th May 1870.

105th Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service of Captain Kenneth Douglas Coffin, and is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

Lieutenant James Edgar Baines to be Captain, vice Coffin, who retires. Dated 6th May 1870.

Ensign William Douglas Graham to be Lieutenant, vice Baines, promoted. Dated 6th May 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Angus, Staff Corps, is transferred from Morar to Allahabad, for general duty.

Captain J. S. Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry for duty.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the prescribed tests on the 2nd instant, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

Persian under Rule VIII.

Captain C. L. Prendergast, General List, Infantry.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Captain H. D. Jackson, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant A. Warry, Royal Artillery.
Ensign P. H. Wallerstein, 2nd Wing Subaltern 24th N. I., 1st Battalion 6th Foot.
Lieutenant W. H. Browne, 1st Battalion 7th Foot.
Ensign A. S. W. Connor, 1st Battalion 7th Foot.
Lieutenant F. C. Burton, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st Bengal Cavalry, 38th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates for examination in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee passed on the 2nd inst.:—

Lieutenant G. C. Bayly, Royal Artillery.
Sergeant F. H. Witcher, Royal Engineers.
Lance Corporal H. Wilson, 9th Hussars.
Captain J. O. Travers, 1st Battalion 17th Foot.
Private P. Burnett, 38th Foot.
Ensign G. W. Deane, 105th Foot.
Private Land, 106th Foot.
Ensign W. H. Salmon, 109th Foot.
Sergeant G. H. Hein, Commissariat Department.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 11th May 1870.

The following removal is ordered:—

Captain F. M. Alexander, 8th Light Cavalry, from "Attached" 18th Hussars to "Attached" 4th Light Cavalry.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 12th May 1870.

Lieutenant A. G. Hutchins, Infantry General List, is permitted, as a special case, to retain his appointment of Adjutant, 39th N. I., on promotion to Captain.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lieutenant A. C. Mottet, General List, from officiating Quarter Master 41st N. I., to Quarter Master 41st N. I., vice Dale, who vacates.

Captain W. G. Carr, 1st Wing Subaltern 4th N. I., to officiate as Quarter Master 9th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Harvey, from Left Wing 31st L. I., to Deputy Inspector General's Department, Mysore Division, and to join at the public expense.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Boalth, from Deputy Inspector General's Department, Northern District, to Left Wing 31st L. I., to join at the public expense.

Leave of absence:—

19th Foot. Lieutenant A. Bredin, 2nd Battalion, (now at Palamcottah) to Madras, on sick certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Cadre 2nd Light Cavalry.—Captain P. D. Henderson, from 4th June 1870, for 12 months—Madras.

4th Light Cavalry.—Captain C. S. Steward, third Squadron Officer, for one month, from 30th April 1870, or date of departure—Bombay, sick certificate, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
"	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Salsette (s)	Babot	Aden and Suez.
	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship May Queen, Ross, to Liverpool.
Steamer John Dryden, Donkin, to Liverpool.
Ship British Empire, Deuchar, to London.
Ship Calliope, Simmons, to Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Burman, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship John Elliott, to Liverpool.
Ship John and Mary, to Bankok.
Brig Sallamuty, to Mozambique.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
19	P & O S	Rangoon	Suez
20	Merchantman		Mauritius

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Embay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters .....10 S per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 S per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 2 pice per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, May 25.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 28.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

THURSDAY, 26th May 1870, 8-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture.....
Song.....—"The Village Blacksmith" .....Weiss.
Violin Solo.....—"Le Désir" .....Schubert.
Reading .....—"The White Squall" .....Thackeray.
Duet.....—"The Sailor sighs" .....

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Overture.....—"Invitation à la Valse" .....Weber.
Song .....—"Non è vero" .....F. Mattei.
Reading .....—"The Wake of Tim O'Hara" .....
Trio .....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

COWLEY—May 10th, at Yengherric, Simla, the wife of P. A. G. Cowley, Bhawulpoor Revenue Survey, of a son.
VANKEITY—May 12th, at Indore, Central India, the wife of Daniel Vankety, Esq., Accountant, D. F. W., of a son.

DEATH.

LEWIN—May 14th, at Dalhousie, Frederic Challoner Lewin, Esq., 58th Light Infantry, of fever.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1870.

ONE of the most striking facts connected with the reign of Louis Philippe was the worship of Bonapartism, so oddly sanctioned by the reigning family. If M. Thiers was the high priest, the Orleans princes were ready assistants in the temple. They desired to secure, not only a part of the glory reflected from the marauding empire, but to pluck a few laurel wreaths for themselves. The Dukes of Nemours and Aumale and the Duke of Orleans served with good will, on land, and the Prince de Joinville was always prepared to renew the naval contests with England. The whole of the imperial spirit, the imperial victories, could the exultation over under a Bonaparte. This curious fanaticism reached a climax under the monarchy of July, when Guizot, minister in London, was instructed to ask for the remains of Napoleon. The French Government counted on resistance, or at least some demur, something which they could have overcome and out of which they could have manufactured political capital. But Lord Palmerston, then in the Foreign Office, granted permission at once; and granted it with a smile, which M. Guizot might have interpreted to mean—Why does the dynasty of Orleans thus dig its own grave? Lord Palmerston knew that the Orleanists could not do worse than stimulate the worship of Napoleon.

Whether they were conscious or not that they were cutting the ground from under the throne, they wrought at the task *con amore*. The princes and the patriotic writers really paved the way for the great Bonapartist revival of 1848. They fostered the military spirit to the utmost, kept up and increased the belief in the Napoleonic legend which is still nearly universal in France, a legend very different from the hard reality. We have before us a new and incontestable proof of the fact. A book on the African campaigns by the Duke of Orleans is to be, or has just been, published in Paris, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has printed a specimen chapter. It is a stirring story, very fairly told; the record of a military exploit possessing great interest, and well worthy of being preserved. But in reading these telling pages one is incessantly reminded, not only of the passion for glory which animates the French at all times, but of the thoroughness with which the Orleanist prince had imbued himself with the vain-glorious spirit of the Napoleonic epoch. Phrase after phrase calls up the recollection of the bulletins of the grand army and the trenchant pages in the lying memorials of St. Helena. There are also abundant proofs that the prince was as fully convinced as the most exalted Bonapartist of the righteousness of war for the sake of *prestige*. They held it fair to fight, not only for the purpose of wiping out some disgrace, or avenging some affront, but for the sake of obtaining from military glory support for their throne. Nor is it wonderful that the Orleans princes should hold this immoral belief when we find it a part of the creed of a Chateaubriand.

However, the second siege of Constantine—the first failed—well deserved minute record. The army assembled at Medjez-Amar, and Bona. At the outset it was beset by disease, and hindered by an absence of vigour in the political management. At the end of considerable hesitation, the problem was reduced to this—the capture of Constantine with very small means, and within a short period which could not be prolonged. General Damrémont had to carry with him everything, even filled sand-bags; and he had to march his long line over a plain extremely favourable to Arab enterprize. The defence of the place was entrusted to Ben-Aissa, an able soldier of his kind, while the Sultan Achmed took the field with a large body of cavalry which he did not know how to use. The French started with less than 7,000 bayonets, a handful of cavalry, seventeen siege guns, provided with 200 rounds only, and provisions for a month, to beset and capture a strong place armed with 63 guns and held by a brave and numerous garrison. The column traversed the plains without a check, sat down before the place, and found, to its delight, that the sole point of attack—a neck of land leading to the rock-fortress—was not occupied or defended. The Duke of Orleans admits that if Ben-Aissa had listened to the advice of European adventurers and had fortified the neck of land between the hill of Condiat-Atty and the town, Constantine could not have been taken. But he did not see the military value of the position—and he lost the town. Military men will read with interest the story of how the French soldiers laboured to form the trenches and mount the guns. The soil was rocky, the rain fell and liquified the earth brought from afar, the fewness of the besiegers compelled them to watch and fight and labour, night and day; the limited quantity of food for man and beast and gun rendered it absolutely necessary that the place should be taken within a given period; and so nearly had the French come to the end of their resources that the last five rounds were fired from the siege guns just before the assault. It is also worth noting how the French soldiers gallantly ran forward the siege guns in the open field and in broad daylight, and how cheerfully they endured all the hardships of the siege. No doubt they were all aware that the alternative before them was really victory or death. Nor had they only to contend against the fatigues of trench work; they were assailed repeatedly by sorties from the town, and by charges of horsemen from the host of cavalry in the plain; and they had to endure the severities of a wet season in tents and trenches. That they succeeded and stormed the town is striking proof of the valour and fortitude of the soldiers, and the skill and perseverance of the chiefs.

And how many officers, subsequently known to fame in high stations, date their good fortune from this siege. There Lamoricière, at the head of his Zouaves, went into and through the breach, wounded, but still afoot and fighting. There was Send Bedean, at the head of the valorous Foreign Legion. The present Minister of War, Lebœuf, then a captain, was one of the officers who traced a battery in open day under a sharp fire. We believe that Bourbaki and Canrobert were also with this army, and in among the crowd that swept through the breach. One old Waterloo hero, Vieux, was there, an officer of Sappers of herculean build, who is said to have broken in the gate of La Haye Sainte, and who was killed on the walls of this African city. There were 23 officers killed and 57 wounded. This loss of officers, proportionally greater, says the Duke of Orleans, "than in any other army—an antique and glorious custom which prevails in the French army—is one of the secrets of its power and a gage for the future, for in the present moral condition of the peoples of Europe, [period when he was writing, thirty years ago] in the first war victory will rest with the troops who make the greatest sacrifice of officers." That is a remarkable sentence, and no doubt has some truth in it; how much we are not in a position to test. But we are afraid that some critics will attribute the loss of officers to an unusual necessity for showing the way—an opinion not creditable to French soldiers; while others will say that the officers are so forward because they are in search of *croix* and promotion. The truth lies between the two. There is no doubt that the troops in the French army, which are not its pride and flower, do require very daring leaders; and it is equally true that no officer is so greedy of honour and distinction as your gallant Frenchman. The work of the Duke of Orleans will be read with interest, not only because it is the work of a Duke, a good reason for some, but because it is written in a soldierly spirit, and is written with an ability above the average. Politically, as we have said, its merit consists in the fact, that it shows unconsciously the motives of the House of Orleans for its African wars.

THE Madras Bank's rates of interest and discount were last week reduced one per cent. all round.

THE "Mofussilite" considers it probable that Abdool Rahman has really been induced to go to St. Petersburgh.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., and staff, and Lady Muir, left Allahabad for Nynee Tal on Monday night.

CAPTAIN G. B. LESLIE, Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding 3rd Company Sappers and Miners, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

"THE suspension of Major-General Gordon—a general officer of division—has," according to the "Pioneer," "been the subject of a great deal of comment in the London Clubs, the conduct of the Bombay Government being generally much condemned."

CAPTAIN R. J. CRAWFORD, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police Hydrabad District, Sind, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the provisions under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN W. K. ELLES, Assistant Adjutant General at Army Head Quarters, Bengal, will probably ere long have to rejoin his regiment, the 38th Foot, on obtaining his regimental majority. The department, says the "Pioneer," will lose the services of an able and accomplished officer.

THE 26th Cameronians at Fyzabad lost seventeen men in all by cholera. It is reported, however, that the disease has entirely left the regiment. As a rule the (Bengal) troops in the plains have been reported exceedingly healthy up to this time, and there appears a fair indication of their having a prosperous season.

MR. MARK LEMON is dead, we are sorry to see. As editor of "Punch," almost since its commencement, he has entertained us all for many years and exercised much social and political influence. It's an old joke about "Punch" being all the better for the Lemon. Mr. Lemon was a dramatist also, and contributed to many serials. His life—extending over sixty years—was active even to the close.

THE standing medical committee of which Dr. Foss, Deputy Inspector General B. M. S., is president, and Staff Surgeons Semple, 95th Regiment, and Hulseberg, Colaba Sanitarium, are members, will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S. to-day at 12 o'clock noon, to examine the undermentioned officers:—Lieut H. Darton, R.A., Ensign Wiseman, 17th Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it. The committee will assemble every Monday at the same office at noon during the monsoon.

CHOLERA IN ZANZIBAR.

THE following letter from Mr. Kirk, H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

From John Kirk, Esq., the Acting Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.

Sir,—With reference to the unhealthy state of the African Coast and in continuation of previous correspondence, I have the honour to report that the number of cases of cholera in town has greatly increased during the last fortnight and proved peculiarly rapid and fatal in their course.

Owing to the re-appearance of the disease in the merchant shipping in port, the jail building has again been opened as a hospital, and it is satisfactory to find that by the early removal from ship board of all suspicious cases, the spread of the disease has been checked. Among native vessels, however, it still causes much loss, and eight dhows have turned back, on their voyage to Madagascar, disabled from sickness among the crew.

In town it again attacks European and wealthy Arab families, from which part of the population it had all but disappeared for upwards of a month.

As already three bugalas have sailed for Kutch, and upwards of fifty for Arabia, and as the Bombay dhows will soon set out on their voyage, which, in the middle of April, is but of eighteen days, I take this occasion to make you aware of the continuance of the epidemic; and I would suggest that intimation thereof be given to the Political Resident at Aden, whom I have before addressed on the subject.

Captain Parish, senior naval officer, has, on my recommendation, taken steps to warn any of H. M.'s cruisers on this station of the danger of making slave captures near the African Coast, but should any of H. M.'s ships of war be now sailing from Bombay for these parts it might be well to advise the commanders not to have any intercourse with the shore or to take on board either the slaves or crew of any dhow without having first ascertained at this agency the state of the coast.

Slaving goes on in town, and only a few days ago a house inhabited by Muscat Arabs was searched and forty slaves released; they had all been kidnapped, and two belonged to the Sultan's Wuzeer. Owing to deaths slave property has however become too scarce to admit a profitable export, and I think the cargoes run this season will be chiefly those stolen by northern Arabs from the town and plantations.

There were, however, a considerable number moved north to the Somali parts last year too late for transport to Arabia, and these will be now taken on to their destination.—I have, &c.,

JOHN KIRK,
Acting Political Agent & H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar.
Dated Zanzibar, 28th March 1870.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 25TH MAY, NOON.

The Malta and Gibraltar cable has been recovered and is now proceeding satisfactorily.

SPAIN.

Espartero continues to refuse to become a candidate for the Spanish throne, but will accept it if he is elected.

A family of seven persons has been murdered near Uxbridge. The murderer has been arrested, and has stated his motive to be revenge.

MR. LAING ON INDIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, 24TH MAY, APT.

Mr. Laing has written a long letter to the *Times*, in which he says that there are radical complaints in India regarding the interference of the Home Government in Indian finances, and that a large portion of the expenditure is withdrawn from the control of the Indian Government, who are compelled to frame a Budget on principles different from those followed in England and other countries.

The Income Tax, he further states, is specially obnoxious to the natives, and advocates the introduction of terminable loans for Public Works.

The *Times* endorses Mr. Laing's views, and says that Indian finances are not allowed fair play, and that the Home Government treats the Government at Calcutta as the East India Company treated Lord Clive, that is, it compels it to be both expensive and economical, to spare no outlay, and to incur no debt, to be liberal with improvements, and at the same time not to encumber property. courses which are commendable in themselves but difficult to reconcile, and not the part of the Indian Government to solve.

Per British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 23RD MAY, EVENING.

The House of Commons Committee have adopted the Irish Land Bill.

In the House of Lords this evening Earl Clarendon stated that a despatch had been received from Athens reporting that seven brigands had been condemned to death. The English Government, he said, cannot yet state its policy towards the Greeks.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

Colonel Hamley has been appointed to the command of the Staff College.

Government have granted £1,000 towards the Livingstone expedition.

OBITUARY.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

Mark Lemon and John Simeon.

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

The transport Jumna has arrived at Portsmouth.

OBITUARY.

In the obituary of the week appears the name of Colonel Charles Hinde.

CAPTURE OF FOUR ENGLISHMEN BY BRIGANDS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 24TH MAY.

Four Englishmen have been carried off by brigands four miles from Gibraltar. The Government have given pressing orders for the deliverance of the captives.

Espartero will accept the crown of Spain if elected.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 23RD MAY.

The "Reichstag" have re-established capital-punishment in the Federal Code by 127 against 119 votes.

SUEZ, 24TH MAY.

The ship Apollo, from Bombay and the Sphinx for Bombay have entered the Suez Canal.

SUEZ, 25TH MAY.

The total receipts of the Suez Canal till the end of April are 1,933,395 francs.

LONDON, 24TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 9 7/16d.

The Manchester market is quiet, but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 3d.

8¼ lbs. do. 11s.

40's Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

The sum of £46,000 was this day paid into the Bank of England.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CASHMERE.

THE *Mofussilite* publishes as follows the text of the important treaty recently concluded at Sealkote:—

"Treaty between the British Government and His Highness Maharaja Runbeer Sing, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part, by Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and on the other part, by His Highness Maharaja Runbeer Sing aforesaid in person."

"Whereas in the interest of the high contracting parties and their respective subjects, it is deemed desirable to afford greater facilities than at present exist for the development and security of trade with Central Asia, the following articles have, with this object, been agreed upon:—

"I. With the consent of the Maharaja, officers of the British Government will be appointed to survey the trade-routes through the Maharajah's territories from the British frontier of Lahoul to the territories of the ruler of Yarkand, including the route *via* the Chang Chemoo Valley. The Maharaja will depute an officer of his government to accompany the surveyors, and will render them all the assistance in his power. A map of the routes surveyed will be made, an attested copy of which will be given to the Maharaja.

"II. Whichever route towards the Chang Chemoo Valley shall, after examination and survey as above, be declared by the British Government to be the best suited for the development of trade with Central Asia, shall be declared by the Maharaja to be a free highway in perpetuity and at all times for all travellers and traders.

"III. For the supervision and maintenance of the road in its entire length through the Maharaja's territories, the regulation of traffic on the free highway described in Article II., the enforcement of regulations that may be hereafter agreed upon, and the settlement of disputes between carriers, traders, travellers or others using that road, in which either of the parties or both of them are subjects of the British Government or of any foreign State, two Commissioners shall be annually appointed, one by the British Government and the other by the Maharaja. In the discharge of their duties and as regards the period of their residence the Commissioners shall be guided by such rules as are now separately framed, and may from time to time hereafter be laid down by the joint authority of the British Government and the Maharaja.

"IV. The jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall be defined by a line on each side of the road at a maximum width of two statute kos, except where it may be deemed by the Commissioners necessary to include a wider extent for grazing grounds. Within this maximum width, the surveyors appointed under Article I. shall demarcate and map the limits of jurisdiction which may be decided on by the Commissioners as most suitable, including grazing grounds; and the jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall not extend beyond the limits so demarcated. The land included within these limits shall remain in the Maharaja's independent possession; and subject to the stipulations contained in this treaty, the Maharaja shall continue to possess the same rights of full sovereignty therein as in any other part of his territories, which rights shall not be interfered with in any way by the joint Commissioners.

"V. The Maharaja agrees to give all possible assistance in enforcing the decisions of the Commissioners and in preventing the breach or evasion of the regulations established under Article III.

"VI. The Maharaja agrees that any person, whether a subject of the British Government or of the Maharaja or of the ruler of Yarkund, or of any foreign State may settle at any place within the jurisdiction of the two Commissioners, and may provide, keep, maintain, and let for hire at different stages, the means of carriage and transport for the purposes of trade.

"VII. The two Commissioners shall be empowered to establish supply depots, and to authorize other persons to establish supply depots at such places on the road as may appear to them suitable; to fix the rates at which provisions shall be sold to traders, carriers, settlers and others, and to fix the rent to be charged for the use of any rest-houses or serais that may be established on the road. The officers of the British Government in Kullu, &c., and the officers of the Maharaja in Ladak shall be instructed to use their best endeavours to supply provisions on the indent of the Commissioners at market rates.

"VIII. The Maharaja agrees to levy no transit duty whatever on the aforesaid free highway; and the Maharaja further agrees to abolish all transit duties levied within his territories on goods transmitted in bond, through His Highness's territories from Central Asia to India and *vice versa*, on which bulk may not be broken within the territories of His Highness. On goods imported into, or exported from His Highness's territory, whether by the aforesaid free highway or any other route, the Maharaja may levy such import or export duties as he may think fit.

"IX. The British Government agree to levy no duty on goods transmitted in bond through British India to Central Asia, or to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja. The British Government further agree to abolish the export duties now levied on shawls and other textile fabrics manufactured in the territories of the Maharaja and exported to countries beyond the limits of British India.

"X. This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, has this day been concluded by Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., &c. &c., Viceroy and Governor General on the part of the British Government, and by Maharaja Runbeer Sing, aforesaid; and it is agreed that a copy of this Treaty, duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to the Maharaja on or before the 7th September 1870.

"Signed, sealed and exchanged this second day of May, in the year 1870 A. D., corresponding with the second day of Bysakh, Soodee, Sumbut 1927."

(Sd.) RUNBEER SING,
" T. D. FORSYTH.

This Treaty was ratified by H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General at Sealkote on the 2nd May 1870.

GOAD VERSUS GOAD.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

Mr. LINDSAY presiding.

For plaintiff, Mr. Reynolds.
For defendant, Mr. Rattigan.

SECOND HEARING.

THIS is the suit for judicial separation and alimony and custody of children, instituted by Mrs. Goad against Major Goad, and is the case referred to as already filed in the recent case of Bathurst v. Goad. The first hearing which took place in open Court, in which the issues were fixed, has already been published. On the second hearing, Mr. Lindsay decided to exclude the public from hearing the trial. It was accordingly heard on the 18th in Chambers.

The following are the principal items in the proceedings.

The learned judge first earnestly urged on the parties to compromise the case. He did this, not in his capacity of judge, but as an English gentleman. Both parties gave such evidence of vindictiveness that the judge was obliged to administer a severe rebuke to both, and to proceed to the evidence. Mrs. Goad examined as to their married life deposed to much unhappiness and stated the immediate cause of separation to be the appearance of a prostitute in the house. It appeared, however, that they were not separated for two years after this. A statement made by Mrs. Goad regarding a remarkable communication said to be made to her by Amy was not recorded by the judge.

Moosumat Surwar Jan and Moosumat Jewan, from Ferozepore, deposed to meetings with Major Goad in an empty unfurnished house in Ferozepore. Mr. Stewart of the Railway Hotel deposed to seeing Miss Bathurst sitting on Major Goad's knee in the Victoria Hotel. He was so shocked at the impropriety that he left the house next morning.

Mata Deen, bearer, deposed as in the Bathurst case to seeing Miss Bathurst in bed with Major Goad.

Another bearer who was once in Major Goad's service, but who left and entered Mrs. Goad's service, deposed to being told to rouse Major Goad one morning to go shooting, on which occasion he saw Miss Bathurst coming out of Major Goad's room in deshabille.

[Case adjourned *sine die*.]

Indian Public Opinion, May 20.

BOMBAY.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 49 feet 1 inch; on the corresponding date last year it was 47 feet.

THE s. s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain J. Donkin, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4,891 bales of cotton, and 4,882½ bales of wool.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—An interesting programme will be found among the advertisements, in connection with an entertainment at the Indo-British Institution to-night.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a labourer named Goomda Nama, employed at the Byculla Iron Works, had one of his hands accidentally cut off. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

LOSS OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS.—A Parsee named Byramjee Dadabhoy, residing in Borah Bazaar Street, yesterday reported to the police the loss of twenty diamonds of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,400.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Showell yesterday committed one Nana Tookaram to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing Rs. 80 in currency notes belonging to Hajee Ali Mahomed Hajee Jeea.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Bhagoo, woman. On the previous day, about noon, a Hindoo rent collector

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL,

BY MR. WINHAM, ACTING JOINT JUDGE OF POONA.

THE voluminous finding of the Magistrate F. P., besides a learned dissertation on the question of Hindoo widow re-marriage, and two dark clouds, the primitive church, wellbred dogs, Shakspeare, Cayenne pepper, and other matters more or less relevant to the case, contains a full statement of the facts of the case. They are briefly these :—

It had been agreed to refer the question of Hindoo widow re-marriage to an arbitration committee of ten members, and the Swami, Shriwidhaya Nursiwan : the last to have a casting vote. Narayen Gorey and the members of the Hindoo widow re-marriage association had counted on the vote in their favour of one Venkut Shastree ; but he gave his vote the other way. They called on him for an explanation, and if the evidence is to be believed, he admitted before several persons that pressure had been put on him by the "orthodox" party, and he had been induced to vote against his opinion. Narayen Gorey made this statement public in the "Dynan Prakash." A counter-statement shortly was published in the form of hand-bills, and in the public journals, under the signature of Venkut Shastree, denying Narayen Gorey's statement, and saying that the party (or association) had published what was false concerning him, and "let no man believe this assertion" (exhibit B.) This paper was read, subsequently, at a meeting, when the decision of the arbitrators was made public, by Gunesh Malwunker, who added of his own accord, that Narayen's name was gorey (white), but ought rather to be kals (black), as he had acted dishonorably and basely in publishing a false statement. Venkut and Gunesh were tried by the Magistrate, who acquitted Venkut on the ground of imbecility, but sentenced Gunesh on conviction as above.

The following objections are raised on appeal :—

1. There has been a misjoinder of charges, and accused were prejudiced as to their defence by being tried together.

2. Narayen Gorey only charged them with defaming him personally, and not the association.

3. The finding of the Magistrate as to Venkut Shastri, is based neither on law or fact, and, being void against him, is void also against Gunesh.

4. The finding is against the weight of evidence—and no actual damage is proved to have been suffered by Narayen.

5. The alleged defamatory statement does not specify the association, but only the party in favour of widow re-marriage.

6. The "Gorey and Kaley" expression was a mere joke : and the alleged defamation was a privileged communication : and being such, it was incumbent on complainant to prove malice, which he has not done.

I proceed to deal with these in their order :

1. As to misjoinder. The learned counsel quoted Archibald's Crim. Pleading, p. 58, and Mayne's Penal Code, p. 349. I do not find that there was misjoinder in this case. If A forges a document, and B presents it in evidence as genuine, they are commonly, unless my memory betrays me, tried together ; and here A published a document said to be defamatory, and B did so again, identifying himself with A by appearing as his champion, and reproaching his opponents with accusing falsely a "learned and holy man."

Besides, to reverse a finding for error in charge of proceedings, it must be shewn that accused was prejudiced by such error.—Sec. 426, C.P.C. Now it is alleged by counsel that Gunesh was prejudiced by not being able to call Venkut as a witness on S.A. Considering the contradictory statements that Venkut has made during this affair, and the utter moral weakness (called "imbecility" by the Magistrate) that he has shown, *his testimony* would in all probability have had no effect on the case whatever. I find then, first, that misjoinder is not shown ; and, secondly, that if it were, no consequent prejudice to Gunesh is shown.

2. There is no reason why the charge should be co-extensive with Narayen's complaint. His complaint only set in motion the machinery of criminal justice : the charge depended on the evidence elicited.

3. I am not prepared to defend the course the Magistrate adopted as to Venkut Shastree, and his alleged "imbecility," but this has no effect whatever on the conviction of Gunesh. This is not a charge of *conspiracy*, where all the accused have been acquitted but one ; and not being such, I am unable to see any force or, indeed, any meaning in this objection.

4. Having perused the evidence, I concur in the Magistrate's appreciation of it, and this objection is groundless ; the evidence is very clear. As to the question of "no actual damage" to Narayen, this is not a civil action "with a *pergood*," but a criminal case under secs. 499-450 of the I. P. C, in which I find no provision of this kind.

5. Having twice carefully examined the wording of exhibit B in the vernacular, I find that it *does* distinctly specify the association. The word is "mundaly." This is used at the commencement as the name for "association," and afterwards the exhibit in question says "this *mundaly* has published falsehood about me." This objection is worthless.

6. The learned counsel for the appellant quoted the Bible to prove that widows were not forbidden to marry. In the same sacred book there is a precedent for the plea "Am I not in sport?" after making a false statement : [Prov. 26, 18, 19.] It will not, however, help appellant, as he does not plead *insanity*.

The mere words about Gorey and Kaley, might under other circumstances pass for a "joke ;" but when, in a public meeting, they follow the reading of a paper branding a man as a liar, and are a comment on it, they are something more ; they are defamatory and an insult. As to the "privileged communication," it is sufficient answer to this to observe that the words were read and uttered in an assembly of 500 people, open to all comers, and at which there was nothing but the want of room to prevent all Poona being present.

I find then, on the whole, that no sufficient reason has been shown for interference with the conviction. It was clearly proved that Gunesh Malwunker published a statement defamatory of the Hindoo Widow Re-marriage Association, and accusing them of publishing falsehood, this statement being itself false : and that he followed this up by a defamatory statement regarding Narayen Gorey, who was by implication charged with falsehood in the above statement (exhibit B.)

I fully concur in the Magistrate's view of the nature of this offence : but at the same time, considering the excited state of native opinion on the social question out of which the case arose, and the consequent controversial bitterness and ill feeling between the parties, I am of opinion that Mr. Narayen Gorey's character having been vindicated by a public trial, the slanderer might have been sufficiently punished by a fine with *alternative* imprisonment, and under this view, the Magistrate not having recorded any special reason for the award of imprisonment, I alter the sentence, while upholding the conviction, and direct that Gunesh Malwunker pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default undergo the sentence of 32 days' simple imprisonment passed by the Court below.—Sec. 419, C.P.C.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 21st May, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	36,615 15 7
Merchandize	1,33,526 15 1
Back Bay Earth Trains	0 0 0
Electric Telegraph	188 8 0
Total Rs.	1,72,331 6 10
Corresponding week in May, 1869. Open 307¼ Miles.	
Coaching	38,092 5 6
Merchandize	70,391 7 1
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,494 13 6
Electric Telegraph	288 8 6
Total Rs.	1,11,267 2 7
Increase	61,164 4 3

THE DEATH OF THE CHAMPION BILLIARD-PLAYER.

WITH d[illegible]
I mourn C. Hughes
Of billiard-players the best,
Singing adieus
To balls and cues
He takes the long, long rest.

His score of yore
Grew more and more
When [illegible] balls he broke,
But now the san
The game has won,
[illegible] that last fatal stroke.

Oft in the game
Which life we name
However safe we look,
We hazard all
Thus's on the ball
And lose it by a fluke.

Perhaps we may
Get fairer play
When earthly games are o'er,
Another break,
A larger cue,
A star and one life more.

—*Pioneer.* MARKER.

THE *Athenæum* states that there is more than ordinary competition at present among American publishers for early sheets from English authors. Mr. Dickens was offered £2,000 for advance copy of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and Mr. Disraeli, it is said, had he been young, might have had his hand turned with the Transatlantic "plus" for "Lothair."

SIR SEYMOUR BLANE.

QUOTING an article from the *Pioneer*, the *Mofussilite* remarks :—

"There is no official or officer mentioned in the above whose advancement or decoration would not be regarded with satisfaction. Sir Seymour Blane, however, has very special claims to an Indian appointment, and, is willing to stay in India, ought we think find little difficulty in obtaining a post consonant with his rank and services. There is no officer better fitted for political employ. The requisite experience and knowledge of native notabilities are his, united to a tact, firmness and power of controlling others which very few possess. 'Not being of the Staff Corps' should be no obstacle to this officer's preferment. The Home Government has just virtually decreed that in special cases any officer may be admitted without reference to which service he may belong, or to anything else than the fitness and expediency of the appointment. Nicholson's Brigade Major at Delhi, after having subsequently served three successive Viceroys in the post of Military Secretary, and then done similar duty throughout the Prince's tour, has we take it something like a 'claim' on the Government of India."

INWARD BOUND.

THE P. & O. steamer Rangoon arrived at Madras on May 19, and brought the following passengers for Madras :—

From Southampton—Mr E A Carter, Color Sergeant Baker and wife.
From Marseilles—Mr and Mrs D Duncan.
From Sydney—Colonel Rutherford.

The Rangoon left the roads on the 20th for Calcutta with the following passengers :—

From Melbourne—Mr Carstairs.
From Southampton—Mr G Macmahon, Captain Vyvian, Mr J Mein, Mr H Boyd, Mr W Homan, and Mr H T Seale.
From Gibraltar—Ensign McBean.
From Marseilles—Mrs J Walton, and Mr T Safe.
From Galle—Mr and Mrs Ruchwaldy, Mr Ruchwaldy and child, and Mr Hopkins.
From Madras—Mr McQueen and infant, Mrs Vanderputt, child, and two infants.

THE MURREE SERMON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION."

SIR,—As the part I took in the remonstrance to the Bishop in the case of the Rev. W. W. Phelps' Murree sermon has been strangely misrepresented in an editorial of the *Friend of India* of the 12th instant, and my contradiction cannot appear in those columns for nearly a fortnight, I shall feel much obliged if you will do me the favour to insert in your next issue a copy of the letter I have addressed to that paper.—I am, &c.,

S. A. ABBOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "FRIEND OF INDIA," SERAMPORE.

SIR,—In an editorial article of your issue of the 12th instant, under the head of "The Bishop of Calcutta on Balls," the following words occur :—

"Ten of those who were present, including General Abbott, Colonel Younghusband, and Major Black, took the rebuke (in Mr. Phelps' sermon) to themselves, not content with abusing the chaplain privately to his face, and misrepresenting the words spoken in the local papers, the ten were moved to complain to the Bishop by the fact that Mr. Phelps in self-defence published his sermon and also appealed to the press."

I beg you will do me the favour and the justice to contradict this statement, the only word of truth in which is that I did appeal to the Bishop. I confidently assure you and your readers that I never on any occasion spoke to Mr. Phelps on the subject, much less abused him to his face, that I never wrote to any paper on the subject, and am not acquainted with the identity of any one who may have done so. I (one of many) was naturally distressed at the denunciation, in such unmeasured terms, of an amusement which had been marked by moderation and the strictest propriety, and that before the soldiers of the depôt from whom it elicited remarks on the conduct of their officers' wives.

A denunciation delivered in such style, language and manner, was in my opinion, and that of many present, calculated to do great harm in the interests of a society like that of Murree, than which nothing could have been more pure, more refined, and hitherto more united.

Still I persistently refused to take any action against a minister of the Gospel, until Mr. Phelps, abandoning the sanctity of the pulpit, descended into the arena of the public press, and either he or his advocates published the names of several members of his congregation who had taken objection to his sermon, when I considered it my duty as a member of that congregation to bring the subject to the notice of the Bishop, to whose judgment I leave the question.—I am yours, &c.,

S. A. ABBOTT, Major-General.

THE s. s. EGITTO.

(Pioneer.)

THE Egitto, the second of Messrs. Rubattino and Co.'s line of steamers, arrived at Bombay on the 18th instant. A correspondent, who (in company with a party and ladies and men, all possessing much and sad experience of the P. & O.) visited and jealously inspected the Egitto, pronounces it beyond comparison the most comfortably arranged passenger steamer plying between India and Europe. If he is to be believed (and we believe him) the second class accommodation in the Egitto is as good as that of the first class in the best of the P. & O. vessels. There is a private ladies' saloon—in the second class *bien entendu*—ventilated from no fewer than four port-holes. If the second class passengers are treated on this scale, it is not strange that the cabins of the first class are quite unprecedentedly comfortable. We are assured that at equal prices (and we need not say how unequal the prices are) no rational person, especially no lady, after viewing the respective accommodation of the two companies, the P. and O. and Messrs. Rubattino and Co., could hesitate to give the latter the preference. And yet if the Egitto surpasses the Rangoon or Candia in comfort, she will herself be incomparably excelled by the four other steamers of the Genoese company, two of which, the India and Suez, built at Newcastle expressly for the Indian passenger trade, are already at Genoa. These will really, we believe, introduce a new epoch in home voyages—an epoch of far greater luxury at much lower price. The Egitto will leave Bombay for Genoa (*viâ* the Suez Canal) about the end of this month. She has 36 first class and 28 second class berths. Her rate of sailing on the outward passage averaged 9¼ miles an hour ; but she could probably do still better. The new vessels of the same owner could at any rate, as they will receive the mails (under contract with the Italian Government) brought from Brindisi by the Societa Italiana Anonima's vessels to Alexandria, and convey them to Bombay at a contract speed of, we believe, 10 hours an hour. A novel feature in the Genoese company's procedure is the comparatively slight difference in the treatment accorded to second and first class passengers. The distinctions, indeed, seem to be only two —that, while the first class passengers have the whole ship open to them, the second class have only the forward half ; and in the next place, that though the second class passengers have exactly the same food, the same dishes and wines, on the same days as the first class, they have only three meals instead of five per diem, *i. e.*, they have no luncheon or supper. There is, however, a *restaurant* on board, where food can be ordered at any hour ; but in order, we presume, to discourage much resort to it, which must of course be troublesome, the prices in the *carte* are decidedly high. In concluding our notice of these spirited and most dangerous rivals of the P. and O., we will specify that the Egitto carries eight stewards and a stewardess ; that there is a magnificent new piano in the first class saloon, and a full length marble bath attached to the ladies' saloon *Et sin gulis disce cætera*. On the whole we incline to think that these Genoese steamers will henceforth be by far the first in favour with the Indian public of all that ply between Europe and this country, and in spite of wounded patriotism we cannot but confess there is much in the spirit in which the undertaking is worked, to deserve it. Nor will a partial success content Messrs. Rubattino and Co., who seem quite ready to fight and beat the Peninsular and Oriental along the whole length of their immense enterprize, for we see it announced that the Genoese line is to be extended to China and Japan. We must say, however, that we think the daring and generally sagacious projectors were ill-advised in sending as the pioneer of their line such a tub as the Africa, which was never intended and never could be fitted for a passenger vessel. No doubt, we are told, the Africa was only intended to feel the way for its nobler successors—to learn by experience English and Indian tastes and requirements. Still the impression caused by an unsuccessful *début* is often unreasonably durable ; and the voyage of the Africa, which took twenty days from Bombay to Suez, cannot be accounted successful, notwithstanding the absolutely prodigal liberality with which, we are told, the table during all that weary voyage was supplied.

THE appearances of Signor Mario at Covent Garden this season will be his last.

THE Swedenborgians, English and American, have raised upwards of £3,000 towards photo-lithographing Swedenborg's manuscripts, preserved in the library of the Academy of Sciences, Stockholm.

A COMPLIMENTARY banquet has been given to Mdlle. Nilsson, in Paris, by the Scandinavian residents in that city. Mdlle. Nilsson was to make her first appearance in London this season at Drury Lane on the 5th of May, as Ailee, in "Robert le Diable," a part which she had not yet sustained in England.

A STROLL TO LEH.

CHAPTER VII.

My first impression of Leh was that it seemed larger, and more imposing as regards the buildings, than I had been prepared to find it in so remote a corner of the world ; my next was one of surprise, that there appeared to be so few people to live in it. There was no stir of life about the place, no hum of voices, no groups round the hops, no passers to and fro. Listlessness was the characteristic feature. The houses, shown at first sight, on being closely viewed appeared neglected and dilapidated. A light-coloured sandstone, and very large whitish bricks, ill made and unburnt, were the materials of which they were built, and the walls looked soft and friable. The town had an appearance of decay about it, and the aspect of it was as of a place that had seen better days. I believe that its history does not belie that appearance, and that it was more flourishing before the annexation to Cashmere than it now is. The streets were excessively narrow and irregular, but less dirty than native towns generally, and had small streams from the neighbouring hills running in their midst. The most conspicuous building was the palace of the old Rajahs, which is picturesquely situated on a hill overlooking the town which it completely commands. It is now, however, uninhabited, and looks deserted though not decayed. In passing a serai I was much struck with the appearance of a group of half a dozen Yarkundies, who were lounging about, broad-shouldered, athletic fellows, of fair complexion and good features, and with a very upright and manly bearing. These people formed a notable contrast with the Ladakhis. Close to the grove of trees in which my camp was pitched was a similar grove, in which was situated the house of Dr. Cayley, an accredited representative of our Government on special duty at Leh, a gentleman whom it was my good fortune to meet here. He told me that I was a little too early to see the caravans come in from Turkestan, several of which were expected to arrive within the next week or two. My leave of absence being very limited, I was much disappointed at hearing this, as I should have welcomed an opportunity of inspecting one of these convoys and of hearing about their journey. I wanted further to buy one of the celebrated Yarkund ponies, often to be picked up here at a reasonable price. They are famous for endurance and surefootedness, and I bethought me of that weary shingle which I should soon have to retraverse when I found that I could not get a beast to carry me in all Leh. One of the chief traders with Yarkund had arrived, having preceded his caravan, and he came to see me—a particularly intelligent pleasant fellow, named Tara Sing. He expressed his regret that his goods had not arrived, attributing the delay to the recent fall of snow. He invited me, however, to his place of business, and showed me such things as he had.

I must confess, without under-rating the possible ultimate importance which the Central-Asian trade may attain, that I was by no means struck with any overpowering sense of its present consequence. The shawl wool is of course the staple produce, and beyond this there appeared to me to be literally nothing, the absence of which could be a matter of moment or inconvenience to the Indian people. Tara Sing expected my admiration of some felt carpeting, brightly coloured which I was not so impolite as to withhold ; but in point of fact I thought it very unlikely to be in popular demand. Brick tea, gold coins, "tilhas," Yak tails and ponies were very well in their way, but not, it seemed to me, likely objects of trade on a really large and remunerative scale. Even adding dried fruits to the above, I still fail to see a brilliant prospect of mercantile advance in the exports from Yarkund. Still I did not see the caravans arrive, and it is possible I may have modified my opinion had I done so. Leh is the exchange for India and Central-Asia, and doubtless it would have been better worth while seeing it when its brokers were collected together and business active, than when I saw it. Besides the trade from Yarkund and the Mahomedan States of Turkestan, a little from China *viâ* Lhassa finds its way to Leh. The stream of commerce may be said to resemble a stream of water, in so far that it will always flow where its course is easiest. The difficulties that beset it in these countries are exceedingly great, and are of two kinds,—the natural difficulties of the roads, and the artificial obstacles in the shape of almost prohibitive customs dues. The exactions of the Cashmere officials are well known and Dr. Cayley's presence at Leh was intended to soften their vigour. No doubt he could do something in the summer months, but I am under the impression that business is briskest in Leh when the month of October has seen Dr. Cayley's departure from its markets. Now, though prohibitive dues were lightened, even if the customs were abolished altogether, the natural difficulties still remain, and these are incomparably less by the route through Leh over the Zojji Pass into Cashmere than by any other.

The "Great Hindustan and Thibet" road, designed by us and so magniloquently styled, appears to have been projected with an idea that, from Shipki or Shulkur on the Chinese frontier, the stream of trade might be tapped as it were, and diverted from Leh altogether—that from the Chang Chenmo Pass the caravans might make their way past the Pangkong lake, and once arrived at Shipki and turned into a good road with no customs dues to pay, that they would always bring their merchandize direct to the English markets. But the one real difficulty, the natural one, has been overlooked or under-rated. The stupendous chain of mountains which I have already described as crossed by the Purung-la is an obstacle to traffic which will ever render such a scheme abortive. In the first place it narrows the time for trading so exceedingly : it can only be crossed at all for about four months at most ; in the next place the physical difficulties are such as would infallibly destroy a certain proportion of the baggage animals, and thereby of course diminish the profit of the merchant ; thirdly, there is the risk to life and limb, and though men will seek to make money through great dangers they will naturally avoid them if they can.

The Bara Sacha Pass over the same range, about sixty or seventy miles to westward of the Purung is, it is true, easier than the latter, but very much more difficult than the Zojji, and it is noticeable that as the chain extends to the westward, the passes gradually diminish in height. That any traffic can be developed to any remunerative extent, which must pass either by the Bara Sacha or the Purung, or any pass to the eastward of those, I do not believe. Tara Singh had but lately arrived from Yarkund, and described the country in most glowing terms, fertile and rich in grain and fruit, a place where sickness and disease were scarcely known, where the women are all beautiful, and the men all brave, a land of gardens and sparkling stream, a land flowing with milk and honey. Pity that it should be so inaccessible to us ! I procured from Tara Singh some of the gold coins current in these countries called "tilhas." They are worth about half a guinea each and are coined in Bokhara or Khokand—the gold did not appear particularly pure and was not of good colour—some felt carpeting for my tent, and a Yak's tail—a very bushy collection of soft long wavy wool. The really important article of trade, the pushm or shawl wool, is of two kinds, the Turfani and the Changthani, so-called from the places whence they are procured. Of these the former is greatly superior to the latter, and the trade in it is a monopoly of the Maharajah of Cashmere. The quantity stated to be imported annually is about 600 maunds, of which almost the whole is taken from Leh to Sirinuggur. It is from this shawl wool that the beautiful pushmena fabrics of Cashmere, the shawls that have never been equalled elsewhere, are made. Its softness to the touch is very peculiar, always producing the impression of floss silk which has been oiled or greased. Its great superiority in this respect over the Changthani wool is the reason why the Umritsar shawls, made exclusively from the latter description of wool, cannot vie with those from Cashmere. Yarkund, Khotan, Toorfan, Kashgar and the Pamir steppes produce this Turfani wool. The Changthani wool comes from Eastern Thibet, being collected at Garo. About half imported thence finds its way also to Leh, and the Maharajah keeps the monopoly of this also ; the other half is brought down from Garo by Rampore merchants to the capital of Bussahir, and it is this which finds its way to Umritsir, Loodiana, and other towns in the Punjab where shawl-weaving is practised. On this no duty is levied and the Umritsir shawls can be produced therefore at a far lower price than those of Cashmere manufacture. So long, however, as the Maharajah holds the monopoly of the Turfani wool, the Umritsir weavers can never produce a fabric which shall successfully compete in point of beauty or quality with its costly rival. I purchased at Leh a small quantity of tea to replenish my stores. Two descriptions of tea were in the markets, one from India and one from China. The Indian tea appeared to me to have quite lost all flavour ; the China tea, on the contrary, was quite fresh. I bought a couple of seers of it in a solid impacted mass ; it is known as brick tea "Dhamoon." It had rather a peculiar flavour reminding one of that of green tea in excess, but was by no means bad. It is brought from Lhassa and commands a very high price, from seven to eleven shillings a pound. The cake is, I believe, made solely by pressure and not by mixing gum or other substance with the tea as I had heard was the case. The Tartars, Ladakhis, &c., are very fond of it, and are quite aware of its powers of sustaining strength and endurance. On my return via Bara Sachs Pass I often watched my coolies sitting round their fire in the grey dawn drinking their bowls of tea. I procured also at Leh some shoes of the country, those I had brought with me having succumbed to the unusual wear and tear to which they had been put. Those were made of grey wool, unbleached, spun into coarse yarn and worked up into a thick fabric such as crochet would make for the upper portion, the soles being of a similar manufacture but much coarser and in a double layer. The natives seem to patch theirs with odd bits of cloth and blanket, but I had them soled with leather ; and I found for the wide plain of shingle in Thibet, that these shoes answered admirably, and I had not quite worn out my second pair on reaching Simla. Having exhausted my very limited stock of wine and spirit long ere I reached Leh, I endeavoured to supply its place with a sort of milk-punch which I concocted with native spirit (distilled from mahl) apricot juice and milk. The extraction of the juice from ripe apricots was a long and very troublesome process. The result was by no means bad, but for some reason or another after being bottled for some days instead of being liquid as at first, like water, it took the consistency of raw white of egg, *i. e.*, there was a sort of cohesion about it, so that the last third of a tumbler of it would slip out of the glass altogether in a most absurd fashion. Perhaps a chemist could account for it, but I could not. However, I drank a couple of dozen of it on my journey back to within reach of more civilized liquors, gratefully and without any ill effect. It was better than eternal tea and cold water. A great quantity of corn is grown at Leh and for a mile or more towards the Indus from the edge of my grove stretched a bright green carpet of wheat that contrasted well with the yellow sand and the sombre rocks. I saw here the English magpie, as knowing and cheeky as he ever is, and bolder than he is generally at home where the stone-throwing boy prevails so extensively. I remained at Leh four days uncertain of the route I should take. During one of these it rained heavily, a very rare event. The second day afterwards a servant of Tara Singh's came in at the head of the caravan to say that the snow had fallen thickly in the hills and would delay the baggage animals another day or two. I could not venture to put off my departure, for I could not say what obstacles I might not myself meet with in returning if I did not allow myself something of a margin for contingencies ; so, after hunting from Dr. Cayley a description of the road through Cashmere, which is uninteresting until the valley itself is reached, I determined to make my way back to Simla via the Bara Sacha and Langalacha passes into Lahoul and thence by the Rotung Pass into Kooloo and so back to Simla and its delights.—*Pioneer.*

SIMLA.

18TH MAY.—The Simla Volunteers are furbishing up, for they have to form a guard of honour the day after to-morrow to welcome Lord Napier, who has signified his intention of arriving here on the morning of that day. Lord Napier has rented "Woodville," Sir William Mansfield's late residence. He has also taken Lord William Hay's country-house at Mahassoo, a spot memorable for pic-nics, *pâtés de foies gras* and *gigots de mouton*. His Excellency the Viceroy, who is looking very well, honoured the annual Scopee fair with a visit on Saturday last. The fair, which went off with the usual Asiatic *tintamarre*, attracted a goodly number of visitors from Simla, both ladies and gentlemen ; and the recently-installed Rana of Koti, following the example of his father, ordered a sumptuous repast from the club, which was unexceptionable and very acceptable. On Monday evening next, the 23rd, Lord Mayo will give a reception-and-farewell-blended banquet to Lord Napier and Sir Henry Durand, and on the following morning Her Majesty's birth-day levee will take place at Peterhoff Simla, as yet, has been a sensation or two duller than it was at this time last year. One ball, it is true, has been given at the Assembly Rooms' but the 24th of May generally ushers in the serious gaiety. Simla certainly is not nearly so full at present as it was last season, and this, in a measure, is attributable to the defective municipal system obtaining here. A very able report on this question has recently been drawn up by a sub-committee of municipal commissioners, consisting of Colonel Roberts, v.c., Mr. Woodward, Judge of the Small Cause Court, and Mr. J. Walker, Assistant Secretary, Simla Bank, which has had the effect of removing one or two of the obnoxious taxes. If they could possibly introduce a measure when the tax would fall in reality on house proprietors, instead of tenants, it would be an undoubted move in the right direction.

We are all indebted to Mr. Cregeen, C.E., for his discovery of water. Instead of going to the top of Jacko with an archemedian screw, or adopting his predecessor's idea of perforating that gigantic mountain—north, south, east and west, so that the cardinal points or extreme terminals of the four several orifices should meet and blend their liquid cascades—Mr. Cregeen simply excavated and sunk a shaft at the Combermere Bridge, where, a decade ago, a constant waterfall was in existence. The result was the discovery of a stream of first-rate water, and the municipal commissioners would act well and wisely if they added Mr. Cregreen to their body corporate.—*Pioneer.*

THE CALCUTTA BILL-BROKERS.

(Calcutta Examiner, May 21.)

WE understand that a circular, signed by all the leading merchants of Calcutta, has been sent to the bankers, supporting the request of the bill-brokers that the question of the reduction of their brokerage should be re-considered. We hope that the appeal will be successful, for the general feeling appears to be that the action of the banks was unnecessary, and would, if carried out, be certainly oppressive. Whether the order for reduction came from England or originated here, its unreasonableness and severity can hardly be questioned. No fair deduction can be made from comparison between the rates for brokerage obtaining in London and Calcutta. The circumstances under which the brokers in these cities work are widely different. The Calcutta broker must keep his private gharry, and is put to other necessary expenses which the London broker is altogether free from. And then the work of the former is twice as hard as that of the latter. He has to labour in his vocation from office to office for six months of the year under a cruel grilling Indian sun, and earns his income literally by the sweat of his brow. When times were good and business flourishing, the merchants did not consider ½ per cent. too much to pay for their bill-brokerage. Now, with a stagnant trade, business almost at a stand-still, with increased taxation and the means of living getting daily dearer, it is surely a harsh measure to reduce at one fell swoop the bill-brokers' incomes to one-half. Yet this is the practical effect the measure, if carried out, would have. We cannot think that any board of bank directors at home would adhere to the proposed reduction if they were in full possession of the true facts of the case. Even with the powerful support of the merchants, the brokers must be still in the hands of the bankers, and must accept their fate as they decree it. But the managers of the banks in Calcutta are gentlemen of generous sympathies and open to reason. The brokers are not suing *in forma pauperis* to them, but simply asking a reconsideration of a proposal so seriously affecting their own interests, and which was possibly put forward somewhat hurriedly. We are sure that the managers will treat the request with every consideration, and we hope that an arrangement satisfactory to all parties will be arrived at.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE question as to the presence of pearl oysters on the Tinnevelly coast has now been definitely settled by the discovery of the mollusc in abundance. More than one bank is four miles in length, with a width of from one to two miles, which should, if the sea serpent does not disturb them, yield a valuable harvest in another two years.—*Pioneer.*

To judge by the tone of the press, General Norman's appointment to Council and Colonel Burne's to the Military Secretaryship, with Colonel Bacon as his successor, and a step right through the department, has been generally approved of. Colonel Burne is said to have made neither application nor interest for preferment and equally not to have expected it.—*Pioneer.*

WE believe it is intended to have an enquiry into the working of the Military Asylum at Sanawur. We might suggest that it would be an improvement to place the Commissariat Department in the hands of some Commissariat officer so as to permit the principal to devote his time to the education of those under his charge, this forming necessarily the most important part of his duties.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 20.

THE telegraphic system between this country and England may now be said to be as perfect as human ingenuity can make it. It is now no uncommon occurrence for a message to be sent and an answer returned within the space of twenty-four hours. If, as is said, Lord Dalhousie, exclaimed on seeing the prospectus of the telegraph to India—"what a d—d—bore," what will our speculators say, now that their occupation is well nigh gone. Compare this with the fact, as stated by a correspondent of the *Friend of India* in regard to rapidity of news, that in 1808 Sir James Mackintosh, the Recorder of Bombay, had written—"At this most critical period when we hear Napoleon is invading Spain, we have had no intelligence from Europe for *seven* months."—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

WE trust that the nomination of Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor to Sir Henry Durand's staff will not have the effect of taking him away from the work upon which he is, and, for some time past, has been, engaged. A Gazetteer of the countries lying between Russia and our northern frontiers is one the importance of which cannot be over-stated. We should like to see its completion made the special aim of Government. Colonel MacGregor ought to be given *carte blanche*, and such political support, as would enable him to visit Persia and other countries beyond our frontiers, either in a public or private capacity, as might best suit his object. Three years of time, and £10,000 of money would be a low price of pay for a reliable, modern Gazetteer.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Government of India has requested the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to reduce the police expenditure, by abolishing the post of European deputy superintendents of police, and also by reducing the numerical strength of the native police. The Chief Commissioner has, however, observed that the reduction of the frontier police, and the doing away with European supervision, would be inadvisable and impolitic, as the frontiers of Burmah are infested with bands of marauders, who are in the habit of committing raids on the British territories whenever they find an opportunity. He has suggested the reduction of the town police only as far as practicable. The Government of India has approved of the suggestion.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* received the following telegram :—

"NEW YORK, April 27.

"A terrible accident occurred at the capital at Richmond, Virginia, this morning. Decision was to be given in the Court of Appeal in a local case which excited great interest. The court was in consequence densely crowded, at least one-half of those present being delegates. As the event proved, the assembly was too great for the strength of the building. Almost without any warning the floor gave way, and precipitated the mass of people below. Not more than about twenty escaped uninjured, while several were killed, and about two hundred were severely injured. Among those who escaped unhurt were Governor Walker, the Judges of the Court, and several members of the State Legislature. Ex-Governor Wells was badly hurt. The excitement in Richmond was intense. Hundreds of people collected in Capitol Square, looking on as the dead and dying were brought from the Court-house."

The *Times'* telegram says—"The Court of Appeal was trying the case of rival Mayors of Richmond, when, up the knoll ; Cupidity glaring ravenously from behind the bell-mouth of a blunderbuss on the passing traveller from cover of roadside rock ; Affection leaning tenderly over the spinning-wheel, where a peasant girl may be supposed to have been—Giuseppe will take it up and preserve it rigidly for one shilling an hour. His has been a chequered career. Scarce thrown on the world's beach—a bright beach for him, that glistening one lapped by warm waves at Castellamare—he was dressed in an armless hair tunic, and did the infant John the Baptist. Later his mother migrated to Rome, and Giuseppe developed into the boy Cupid and gambolled in the sunny hours on the door-steps of a famous church, his protector being a truculent Judas, who spent his time when not engaged by the artists smoking *cigari dolci* and playing *lotto* with a group of brigands of the Ambruzzi, Olympian gods, gladiators of the pagan era, and martyrs of the Christian, his very good acquaintances. By and bye the *padrone* of a French musical academy came over to Italy for a consignment of pupils. Giuseppe was sold to him by Judas, over a glass of *rosolio*, and voyaged to the seat of the academy in the Rue des Boulangers, lorded by the Meridian des Plantes in Paris. He had a hard apprenticeship of it there, slept with other pupils huddled in a corner, was clad in the cast-off uniform of a collegian, was poorly fed, was roused at early morn, a huge rusty harp set across his shoulders, and the word given to set off in company with the others in quest of bread, and be sure not to return without it. The long day, in cold and rain, or under a blistering sun (that was not so bad), he pestered the charitable with his petitions for "*soldi*," begged in literal truth (for the harp he did not touch was but pretext) and sometimes he got and more often he did not. The waiters in the coffee-houses flapped off himself and companions, as they would a swarm of flies, with their napkins ; but the students in the Latin quarter cast him a cheerful copper as he sang in his slightly high treble "Viva Garibaldi ;" for free Italy was then the rage with young France. But woe to Joseph if he came home—back I mean, for home is too sacred a word in this connection—without the money the *padrone* had set as premium on his day's labour. He was beaten and buffetted and kicked until a sweet Italian, not of the choicest ; that he could bear, but he was sent to bed supperless into the bargain and told to consider himself well treated that he was let to live down. At last he revolted, was picked up by an American amateur painter opposite that American caravanseri, the Grand Hotel, was imported to England partly as a "lark," partly to be introduced into a grand historical picture, designed but never realized, of "Liberty rocking the cradle of George Washington." Giuseppe was a pretty big boy for a cradle by this time, but the American had a large mind, and intended that his Washigton should be a phenomenal baby. This was his advent as model in London ; now he is a shepherd in great request ; his portrait in a dozen different attitudes as figured on a dozen different canvases in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy and of the Watercolour Society, and Giuseppe is in the fair way of making a fortune by shepherding at a shilling an hour. His only care is to keep in picturesque order his shepherd's dress—his conical hat tricked with peacock's feathers and bits of ribbon, his sleeveless goatskin jacket, his blue velveteen breeches, his slices of untanned leather, with their painted toes, and their fastening thongs strapped up artistically to the knees. He has no fear of water on the brain affecting his ram, or sore teats his ewes, nor yet of his pet lambs going astray, for flocks he has none. He shepherds nothing at a shilling an hour. The hour he has spent with me is nearly up ; I pay him his shilling and send off my lazy intelligent informant, wishing that his path may be those of pleasantness, that he may wed a heathen divinity, rear a brood of moon-loved Endymions, and never die until he has sat for all the Patriarchs of the Old Testament, the aged Mathusaleh into the bargain.

Acting on the notes I had got from Giuseppe I went to look for the Italian colony. It is clustered in the pastoral region I have already described. Hatton-garden, as it is designated on the postal map (though where the genius of rural simplicity is apparently its most respectable parr, Hatton-wall—a strange, but effective, contrast—off for the present—which alone makes his generous self-forgetfulness true philanthropy,—he would cease to exercise that fascination over us which he at present does. Professor Huxley as a thinking machine, even if could strike the answer to ten thousand questions on which now he can only venture to suspend our judgment, if he could sweep away from the lives of his fellow-citizens a thousand evils which he can now only help them to bear, would be, we think we may venture to say, comparatively a social and moral failure. We may say of freedom, as (was it not Voltaire?) said of God,—if it did not exist, it would be necessary to invent it. Where is the difference between an automatic moral act and an act to which at least freedom is *imputed*, in producing all that makes love valuable,—admiration, affection, loyalty, fidelity, trust. The sun, and stars, and seasons can be relied on to return in due order with far greater certainty than the moral actions of men can be relied on ; yet because there is no freedom imputed to them, there is none of that sense of trust which is at the very root of all true life. If, indeed, Professor Huxley's inner mechanical arrangements were so perfect as to counteract the freedom which the best of us know ourselves to possess, it is quite possible that, under the illusion that he was still himself, and *not* morally wound up before getting out of bed of a morning, he would get even a great access to the popularity which he so well deserves. But as soon as the murder was out,—and it would come out, for almost every act of our lives at present involves some vitalizing mite at least of free choice, mingled with a host of necessary conditions,—the great oracular machine, though it would assuredly be more constantly consulted than even Professor Huxley as he is, (and that is not a little), would soon find its relations with her sadly and largely growing very dry, monotonous, and business-like indeed.

Seriously, we wish Professor Huxley's philosophy, delightfully fresh and original as its audacities often are, did not so often suggest to us the fear that the great triumph of the Darwinian principle of "natural

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

(Illustrated London News, April 30.)

DR. STIRLING has lately published a very able and fair criticism of Professor Huxley's doctrines regarding protoplasm, or the physical basis of life, and which he asserts to be the complement of the doctrines of natural selection and spontaneous generation. By protoplasm is meant a certain species or genus of matter, of which all living bodies are composed; and life is on this theory supposed to be a function of matter and not of form, all vital action being simply the result of molecular forces. At one time the cell was supposed to be the ultimate morphological unit capable of manifesting vital phenomena, and form and visible organization were supposed to be necessary to vitality. But, first, the enveloping membrane was found to be unnecessary, since forms of life existed without it, and next the nucleus; and there remained only the intracellular matrix—or, in other words, protoplasm. The power of manifesting vital phenomena has thus been transferred from definitely-formed morphological units to shapeless masses of protoplasm; and, instead of life being a function of form, it becomes a function of matter. Among the *Monera*, the lowest group of the protoplasts, there are some which have no bounding membrane, some no nucleus, and some which have neither the one nor the other. Nevertheless, these indefinite bits of protoplasm are still capable of displaying the phenomena of vitality. They can assimilate materials presented from without; they grow, vary their shape and are capable of a slow locomotion. They also divide, and are able to reproduce their kind. The questions raised by Dr. Stirling are only to be settled by an appeal to facts, and these are now accumulating so rapidly that a solution which will be generally accepted in may soon be expected. Professor Jevons, of Manchester, has lately been investigating the molecular movements of microscopic particles which have often before been observed, and which have in some cases been ascribed to the presence of animalculæ. But Professor Jevons attributes them to the existence of slight electrical currents; whereas Mr. Dancer, another experimentalist, ascribes them to the action of heat. M. Becquerel has lately promulgated the doctrine that the circulation of fluids in plants and animals is produced by slight electrical currents; and Professor Jevons thinks it probable that this doctrine will be found to be correct.

Manganese galvanic batteries are now coming into extended use for some purposes. A stone jar is fitted at the top with a perforated shelf to contain a supply of salts. Into the jar a saline solution is poured; and a cylinder of zinc, open at top and bottom, is immersed in the solution. A porous cell, containing a solid rod of carbon, is then filled up with a mixture of peroxide of manganese and small pieces of carbon. This cell is inserted within the zinc cylinder, and the action begins so soon as the connection between the zinc cylinder and the carbon rod has been made and the saline solution has soaked through into the contents of the porous cell.

A memoir on flame temperatures in their relations, compositions, and luminosity has been presented to the American Association at Salem by Messrs. Silliman and Wurtz. It appears to be the belief of these inquirers that the temperature of a flame is the main factor of its luminosity; and they point to Frankland's discovery that hydrogen and carbonic oxide gas, though but feebly luminous when burnt at the atmospheric pressure, become highly luminous when burnt under great pressure, as a corroboration of their hypothesis—the temperature at the high pressures being necessarily greater than in the low. The temperature which a flame of hydrogen burning in air may be made to attain by intimate mixture and rapid combustion is considered to be about 4980 deg. Fahr.; of carburetted hydrogen, 4386 deg. Fahr.; and of carbonic oxide 5425 deg. Fahr.; and the conclusion is arrived at that of all gases the highest calorific effects are obtained under ordinary atmospheric conditions from carbonic oxide.

An extract of beer has been recently prepared by evaporating in a vacuum pan, like that employed by sugar refiners, the wort prepared in the usual way, until a gummy extract is obtained. This is poured out full from a height into tin boxes, which, having been soldered air-tight, may be sent to any part of the world. The hops must, of course, have been boiled in the wort in the usual manner before the evaporation is begun; and at any station abroad beer may easily be made from this extract by adding water and fermenting. The extract on analysis yields the following results:—Gum, 64·219; sugar, 20·664; lupulin, (the active principle of hops) 2·000; albumen, 0·600; mineral matter, 1·500; moisture, 11·017. Total, 100.

Instead of the cotton air-filter proposed by Professor Tyndall to intercept the organic germs floating in the atmosphere, which cause contagious diseases, fibrous asbestos has been proposed as a substitute, as it may be cleansed with facility by making it red hot.

A treatise on Asiatic cholera, by Mr. Macnamara, of Calcutta, contains an able analysis of the various theories which have been propounded as to the origin and mode of propagation of that formidable malady, illustrated by the results of a large medical experience. Mr. Macnamara sums up his conclusions in a series of aphorisms, of which the most important are that the disease is never initiated *de novo* in an uninfected district by any condition we are acquainted with, and that it is always produced by the presence in the body of some material derived from the intestinal canal of the infected person.

Probably the most frequent medium of infection is water.

Sir William Thomson has communicated to *Nature* a remarkable paper on the size of atoms, in which he deduces the conclusion that in ordinary liquids or transparent solids the mean distance between the centres of contiguous molecules is less than the hundred millionth and greater than the two thousand millionth of a centimetre. If we imagine the size of a pea to be magnified to the size of the earth, the molecule would, on this supposition, be larger than a pellet of small shot but less in size than a cricket-ball. The hypothesis is supported by many convergent considerations, one of which is that a soap-bubble probably bursts when it becomes so thin as to contain only certain in its thickness; and, as the thickness of a soap-bubble are known from the nature of the colours reflected, a limit is obtained to the maximum size of the atoms composing it.

The arrival of the Ariadne at Falmouth from the river Plate, with a cargo consisting of 144 bullocks, 300 sheep, and a few mules and horses in fair condition, lends confirmation to the views we lately promulgated as to the practicability of maintaining an importation of live cattle from distant sources if only suitable steam-vessels were provided.

Mr. Reed has been lecturing on the importance of introducing the system of horizontal frames into ships, of which he attributes the authorship to Mr. Scott Russell. But it was previously proposed by Mr. Bourne, by whom the system was patented in 1854.

JOVIAL JOURNALISM.

(All the Year Round.)

THE most popular French newspaper of the present time may be called, in this article, the Cigarette, and is the completest type of Parisian journalism extant. According to the account of the editor, whose truthfulness there is no reason to doubt, the circulation of the Cigarette is enormous; consequently, its advertisements which are farmed by a company, extend over a page and three-quarters, or more than two-thirds of the surface of the paper.

It is the fashion in Paris to read the Cigarette; and to comply with this fashion is wonderfully amusing. The tone of morality and views of life therein advocated, are perhaps rather startling when first explained to an Englishman, and would not be popular in an English lady's drawingroom, or an orthodox club. But the travelled reader soon perceives that these peculiarities are national rather than individual, and that the editor and his staff are in no way personally concerned with them, further than that they propagate the latest social and political doctrines in a style pre-eminently pleasant and witty.

No British journal is conducted on the same principle. Though professedly a newspaper, the contempt of the Cigarette for all sorts of news is complete. It is made up almost entirely of occasional notes of the most unexpected and incongruous character. Thus, the French press having declared that the Empress Eugenie is descended from the honourable Irish family of Kirkpatrick, the Cigarette informs its readers with the following astonishing information on this subject:

"If it be really true, that the empress numbers a certain 'Kirk' among her ancestors, her majesty must be related also to Robinson. Both Daniel de Foe and Sainteire relate the miraculous adventures of the legendary sailor 'Kirk,' who was a native of the county of Dumfries." The persons interested are no other than Robinson Crusoe and Alexander Selkirk; and the assurance that they are connected with the French imperial family is printed with perfect gravity in the second column of the paper, among its soberest political intelligence.

Among prominent facts of the same kind is the important statement that "Lord Sauton" and "Sir Baronnet Vere de Vere" have arrived within the past week at Nice, and we have much similar international knowledge in the same number, before we are regaled with light reading. The contributors to the Cigarette are legion in name, and seem to be a happy and united fraternity; but they are very seldom of the same opinion upon any subject. Sometimes, the proprietor (who is also nominally editor-in-chief), and one or more of his staff entertain convictions of so opposite a character that they come to an open dispute, and argue it out amicably in a series of leading articles, abounding in spirit and good-humour. The public take a lively interest in these discussions. Every contributor to the paper is, so to speak, a personal friend of the Parisian world, indeed, of "tout le monde," as it calls itself. We the readers of the Cigarette, know all their acquaintance, their habits, and mode of life; where they dined yesterday, where they mean to dine to-morrow, the tradesmen they employ, and the works of art they admire. The paper has a freshness and liveliness about it quite astonishing when compared with our own newspaper paragraphs. The editor is a favourite actor, who is always on the stage of our social life. His portrait, in every conceivable attitude, figures in the shopwindows of all the print-sellers; and no photographer's advertisement-frame is complete without him. This worthy and genial gentleman seems absolutely to live in public, and diligently records every act of his existence in the columns of his journal. Thus, he had a house to be let or sold, and the subject was treated in a leading article so delightful that almost the entire population of Paris went to look at it. It was visited by so many holiday parties, bent on passing an agreeable day, that another leading article, of a still more amusing character, was written to moderate the enthusiasm of persons whose imagination had been over-excited by the first. Whenever it chances that one of the staff has a duel, or a love a fair, or makes a joke at an evening party, or buys a new coat, the capital city of France and its suburbs is informed of the circumstance. These confidences are made in a style so terse, vigorous, and elegant, they have such a vivid human interest, that the reader is infinitely charmed by their perusal, and the bright, friendly little print appears every morning as the most familiar and welcome of guests. Even to read it again at a café after dinner, is as invigorating as a glass of curaçoa.

The most enchanting part of the business is that this joyous literary composition gives us nothing wearisome or dull. Some time ago, indeed, when the editor-in-chief was absent, it got into a bad habit of conveying small quantities of solid information to its readers; but on his return he observed this peculiarity with disfavour, published a reprimand of his contributors in place of their usual articles, and summarily put a stop to the practice: recommending them to be merrier and wiser in future. Nevertheless it is indubitable that a newspaper must say something about passing events, and lately the most modish topic was the trial of M. Tropmann. Accordingly, one day, the whole of the space usually devoted to leading articles was taken up with that extraordinary investigation. Politics, literature, jokes, were all thrust unceremoniously aside to make way for this law report. Even the feuilleton was omitted, and considerably more than half the available surface of the paper was devoted to the concerns of the Pantin assassin. The account of the proceedings was in every respect remarkable. As an imaginative work, it was of a high order; but as a piece of fact, on comparing it with the reports of less ably written papers, there were strange discrepancies to be found. According to the statement of the Cigarette, Tropmann must have been one of the most extraordinary young men who ever lived. His replies, while under the stern interrogatories of the president of the criminal court, were so brief and pertinent, that it is nearly impossible they could have been given in the language cited, by an uneducated mechanic of twenty years old. The report is altogether as interesting as a well-written romance. The judge, the advocates, the witnesses, are each personally described in an extraordinarily vivid and striking manner. Effect is given to every intonation and characteristic of the speakers; and each is introduced with a short biography. There is no such reporting as this in the English press; and here it would have been considered cruel towards the prisoner, as tending to rouse a feeling of supernatural abhorrence against him; but the interest and genius of the narrative are unquestionable and masterly.

The report of the trial of Tropmann is followed by a Chronique de Paris, which contains a letter from the Emperor to M. Emile Ollivier and a list of the new ministry without comment or remark. Then follows a jocular money article, three occasional notes on personal subjects, and a theatrical criticism. The rest of the paper is composed of advertisements; but even some of those are so cleverly edited as to be sprightly, suggestive, and readable. In short, they very often *must* be read; since now and then there is a smart joke in the body of the paper, and the reader is referred to an advertisement for the point of it. One advertisement is set to a popular air, printed in musical types; another concerns the immortal M. Foy, the marriage agent; who appears to keep a large assortment of noblemen and marriageable ladies constantly on view at his establishment, open to any eligible offer.

MUSICAL TASTE.

THE Lecture on Vocal Music recently delivered by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, at the South Kensington Museum, included a reference to the present condition of the Musical Art in this country, which the lecturer believes, from several causes, to be in a far from satisfactory state. Mr. Sullivan seems to be of opinion that Concerts are overdone, and that the entertainments at private houses do not tend to improve the serious cultivation of the voice. Artists find that with good voices, and the judicious command of a few telling notes, by making points in an exceptionally high register, or even on an exceptionally low scale, they can extort applause from the public, who are not educated sufficiently to distinguish between what is factitious and what is sincere and thorough. Of course, the amateurs imitate the professionals, and are most likely to exaggerate the faults they have unconsciously taken for beauties; and hence in society we have the vices and follies of bad singing repeated with greater emphasis.

Not having before us the full text of Mr. Sullivan's discourse, we cannot judge of the extent to which he may have illustrated the subject. There is no doubt whatever that contempt as to singing in many respects is very generally entertained by those who are considered cultivated. This must be the case, as far as society is concerned, so long as the effort is made to reduce an art to an accomplishment. While music is considered part of a young lady's curriculum, in the same category with department and painting in water-colours, we cannot hope that this mere teaching of the art will produce on the part of those to whom it is taught a cultivated or intelligent taste. Nothing can be more absurd than the practice of English parents and English teachers in this respect. Girls are taught music utterly irrespective of the fact of their possessing either voice or ear. They are made to practise at showy pieces or showy songs without the slightest consideration for the serious consequence which the trash may have upon their future study of the art. They leave the finishing school with a faculty for rattling off firework variations on the piano, for performing (imperfectly) shakes and startling intervals, or for thrumming a few of the waltzes and cooing over a gaudy sentimental ballad. The fact is that music in the drawing-room is regarded as a means to an end, as a set off to other graces, as a collateral attraction. A young lady considers her sweet low voice an excellent thing to discount, and estimates her portfolio of songs as a magazine of fascinations. She knows that her partner, her melting song from *Faust* for another; for a third she has prepared, after the style peculiar to her kind, a wordless piano-poem of Mendelssohn, ruthlessly murdered by false punctuations, and as destitute of meaning under her hands as the talk that comes from the cage of a parrot. Then there is the lady who takes to music desperately, who converts the piano in the house into a demon of disturbance, who is continually going up and down her scales, and sol-faing with an energy which in the end comes to nothing better than the performance of some boisterous, ear-splitting verse song. In all these instances—in many other types of musical young lady also—there is no artistic honesty of purpose in learning to sing or to play. Hence the wearisomeness of that little music to which we are sometimes treated at evening parties, and which would be intolerable during the half quarters of an hour allotted to the operators but for the license to whisper, which is tacitly conceded during these trying intervals, and the opportunities for ill-natured criticism which these occasions are pretty sure to provoke.

Music—vocal music—must deteriorate of necessity in performance from the popularity of a number of excessively stupid songs. Our good ballads must also be sorely perplexed and annoyed to find their productions far less common in the drawing-room than the nonsensical compositions of those who purvey for the music hall trade. There are two kinds of stupid songs for instance, at present resounding throughout the household gods of Great Britain. One kind may be described as the inane, the other as the misty. The inane ballad is so constructed that, illustrating some obvious piece of gush or fustian, it combines within a short compass such common-place phrases as the public ear has been drilled into liking and recognising from old acquaintance. This strain is attended by a weak and unsatisfactory accompaniment which follows the air in three legs, and the whole affair is as suggestive of an idea as a symphony upon the narrow-bones and cleavers. The misty ballad is a more pretentious piece of dulness. It resembles the verses of the poetasters who can imitate the obscurities of Mr. Browning, and, by combining these with the glowing vagueness occasionally to be found in Mr. Tennyson, manage to produce a result which constantly baulks every attempt at discovering its meaning. The misty song changes its key very often, leads a listener a Will-o'-the-Wisp dance through all manner of remote keys, and finally lodges him amidst a crash of harsh discords in an aural slough of despond. It is a moderate reparate a hopeful sign that the ballads of Mr. Arthur Sullivan are favourites wherever intelligent music is performed; and we believe that an appreciation of them will decidedly tend to bring round an improved and improving taste for music in society.

Mr. Sullivan concluded his first lecture by saying that he desired to sharpen the critical faculties of his hearers, and render them a discriminating and appreciative audience. This is just what is required at every concert-room and concert-hall in London. Our audiences are appreciative enough, perhaps too much so; but they have yet to learn that sort of judicious discrimination that will detect clap-trap, and distinguish it from the genuine, emotional, artistic performances, which are regulated and controlled without the least consideration for calls or receptions. It is only fair, however, to note that we are fortunate in possessing both vocal and instrumental artists in London, who, we think, would fully satisfy Mr. Sullivan's strict requirements. The public in several cases has done its best, and failed, to spoil them; and there is not, to our minds, a more creditable or agreeable spectacle than to see the calm, unimpassioned manner in which our leading musical performers, vocal and instrumental, adhere to the work in which they are engaged, undisturbed or undistracted by the inopportune tokens of satisfaction with which their efforts are not unfrequently greeted. Mr. Sullivan is, however, occupied in instructing amateurs, who are not likely to be embarrassed by the accident of premature applause. If his success in forming the nucleus of a critical and appreciative audience, he will have done a great deal indeed for the art which he has in himself so promisingly and so worthily illustrated; and his listeners might bear in mind that when the lecturer speaks of the value of sincerity in work, there is no living writer of music who has so consistently and unswervingly practised the doctrine he is now preaching.—*Daily News*, April 30.

THE Inner Temple grand hall is to be opened, it is at last determined, by a *dejeuner* at which the Princess Louise and Prince Christian will attend. The *dejeuner* is to be 1 P.M. on Saturday, the 14th May. There is also to be a banquet given on the following Wednesday, at which several celebrities have promised to attend; but the list of possible guests is not yet determined. This hall is a very fine specimen of modern Gothic intended to compete with the splendid halls of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn, the former of which was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, its wood-work screens being from the spoils of the Armada. In those days Gray's Inn, of which Lord Bacon and Francis Bacon were members, was the fashionable Inn of Court, but now the Middle and Inner Temple are most affected, and have the largest number of legal students and income, the annual revenue of the latter being over £20,000 a year. The ceremony is said to be a grand one, as the members of the bar are invited in great force, and money will not be spared.—*London Letter.*

M. ARMINIUS VAMBERY has in the press a new work called *The Linguistic Monuments of the Uigurs*. This work may be expected to throw considerable light on the history of Eastern Turkestan, a country towards which the late expedition of Hayward, and the mission of Mr. Forsyth, may be expected to attract attention. The Uigurs were an old world tribe, who lived on the southern slopes of the Thian Shan, and attained a high degree of culture when Europe was sunk in the darkness which followed on the contraction of the boundaries of the Roman Empire. They were converted from Bhuddism to Christianity by Nestorian missionaries during the fifth century of our era. The new work of the indefatigable traveller is based upon the famous Kudatku Bilik, the oldest and only remaining literary monument of the Uigurs, preserved amongst the rare collection of Oriental manuscripts in the Imperial Library of Vienna. Besides giving the text and translation, Vambéry's work will be accompanied by a dictionary containing more than one thousand hitherto unknown Uigur words. This work may be considered a most valuable contribution to the philology of High Asia, and will largely assist scholars in tracing out the etymological structure of the Turkish language, and of the various Toorki dialects which prevail over so large a portion of the Asiatic continent.—*Indian Daily News.*

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTERS.

(Saturday Review, April 30.)

WE agree with Mr. Gladstone in thinking the present form of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill the only form in which such a measure could be cast without a direct infringement of religious liberty. Nor do we deny that there is some force in "the argument derived from the difficulty of enforcing the rule of one particular religious denomination on the members of other denominations who deny its authority." But we maintain also that in steering clear of one difficulty the bill has necessarily struck upon another. It is proposed to sanction these marriages for the future on condition that they are "celebrated or contracted in a Registrar's office." In this way no doubt the internal freedom of the Church of England remains unimpaired, and much of the ecclesiastical argument against the bill consequently falls to the ground. Parliament can only enforce theological restrictions when their obligation is recognized by the general body of the community. The fact that marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity are only repudiated by the Presbyterians and members of the Church of England is conclusive against the maintenance of such a prohibition on religious considerations alone. Still the serious inconveniences of its removal ought not to be left out of consideration. The "religious difficulty" is not got rid of by sending the widower and his sister-in-law to the Registrar's office to get married. Supposing the rule of the Church of England to remain unaltered, the clergy will still be bound to hold that persons coupled together within these degrees "are not joined together by God, neither is their matrimony lawful." The relations between Church and State in this country are not so smooth that the clergy can long go on refusing people communion solely on the ground that they have contracted marriages which Parliament has declared legal, without giving rise to great confusion. The clergy will be within their right, for the present bill expressly abstains from altering the ecclesiastical law, and as to what the ecclesiastical law on the subject is there is no doubt whatever. A certain number, perhaps a large number, will go on enforcing the rule of the Church, while some, whether a majority or not, will confirm their practice to the new State law. But supposing a bishop pulls up a clergyman for administering the rites of the church to persons living in open concubinage, what will be the result of the trial? The fact will not admit of being denied. By the ecclesiastical law a marriage within the prohibited degrees is not a lawful marriage, and persons living together except after a lawful marriage are living in concubinage. There is no escape from this reasoning, and more than one existing bishop would probably think it his duty to follow out the argument in practice. Of course if the persons contracting these marriages are content with the solid advantages accruing from their being declared legal, or if Parliament is prepared to enact that the clergy of the Established Church shall not regard any marriage as invalid which the State has thought fit to make valid, no difficulty will arise. But, judging from the noise which widowers actuated by this eccentric passion have hitherto made, they may be expected to resent being thus ticketed in the eyes of their neighbours; and as to the alternative remedy, it may involve something very like the disestablishment of the Church of England.

We admit that the fact that the measure will be followed by these consequences is not necessarily an argument against passing it. But when we find that a bill will certainly give rise to great inconvenience, it is only natural that we should scrutinize with additional closeness the pleas by which it is supported. To redress a grave social grievance it may be right to run the risk of an ecclesiastical revolution; only before doing so it is well to be sure that the grievance really exists. But when we come to examine the social arguments for the change, we can find none which are at all equal in weight to the social arguments which may be adduced against it. The bill is simply a bid for unpopularity; it deprives the law relating to marriages of affinity of any intelligible principle, and it sanctions the very dangerous doctrine that people who wantonly break the law of the land have a right to be indemnified against the consequences of their acts, if the law is subsequently altered. The only reason added in favour of effect supposing the bill to be amended, as is proposed by the exclusion of Scotland—that it will introduce a new inconsistency into the marriage law of the three kingdoms. What is to be set against these drawbacks? Nothing but the alleged desire of a certain number of widowers to turn their sisters-in-law into wives. But this is balanced to our mind by the desire of a very much larger number of men, whether husbands or widowers, to keep their sisters-in-law as they are, and by the impossibility of gratifying both classes. In this way the considerations we have named are left intact. That they are weighty in themselves hardly needs detailed proof. At least two degrees of affinity within which marriages are occasionally contracted besides that affected by this bill, and we fail to see how the law can possibly go on forbidding a man to marry his wife's niece after his wife's death, and to marry a still nearer relation. There used to be, perhaps in remoter parts of the country there is still, a notion that a man ought not to marry his second cousin, and if the reason of this prohibition was asked it was forthcoming in the desire of some mythical sovereign to prevent such a marriage in his own family. We can now urged to introduce a real anomaly of this kind into our marriage laws. Mr. Chambers denies that affinity and consanguinity are, or have ever been reckoned, the same thing in regard to marriage. That is an intelligible doctrine; but how does Mr. Chambers propose to carry it out? By enforcing the existing inequality in the same thing in regard to marriage in all cases except one. It is idle to suppose that such a law as this will remain in force for more than a Session or two, supposing some rich widower to take a fancy to some other of his wife's kindred, and to find the law in his way. Nobody believes according to Mr. Chambers, that it is the same thing for a man to marry his wife's sister as his wife's mother or daughter. But without going this length, we may surely believe that, as the present law makes no distinction between one degree of affinity and another, it would be well, before altering it, to form a conception of society consistent as to the existence and extent of such a distinction. To make the prohibited degrees co-extensive with those of affinity is intelligible. To allow all marriages of affinity is intelligible. To prohibit some and allow others may be intelligible also; but then the difference must rest on some better ground than that the Archbishop of Canterbury married their wives' sisters, and have no present wish to marry their brothers' wives.

It is to be hoped that at some later stage of the bill a larger number of members will be found to support the proposal to omit the retrospective provision. Nothing can be more unjust than to punish persons who want to contract marriages of this kind and are deterred from doing it by respect for the law; we cannot understand legislating for the relief of persons who have already contracted them in defiance or evasion of the law. When a man can plead that the pressure of what he regards as a higher sanction compels him to break the law of the land, his motive is respectable, even though it may be necessary for reasons of public policy to visit the offence with the prescribed penalty. But there is no conscientious obligation imposed upon a widower to marry his wife's sister. Let it be granted that it was a mistake to prohibit such unions in the first instance, it does not follow that the prohibition is not binding as long as it remains unrepealed. If the Game-laws were abolished, that would be no reason for letting loose all the poachers who have been sent to gaol for breaking them. The law as to marriages of affinity was cleared from all obscurity in 1835, and we never has contracted such a union since that year has known that he was going to make a concubine of his sister-in-law, and a bastard of his children. He has counted the cost of gratifying his passions; and, probably because the consequences affect others more than himself, he has not thought the cost too great. It is in the interest of the Christian hero that Parliament is asked, as Sir Roundell Palmer pointed out, "to encourage a contempt for the law, and to teach people that they may break it with impunity trusting not only to get it changed, but to get that change made retrospective."

THE Australian preserved meats, as known in Colombo, are corned cells of beef and legs of mutton, in casks filled with tallow, of so unprovocative an aspect and odour, that one shipment was buried as soon as it was landed, by order of the municipal council, who feared it might breed an epidemic!

THE story of Nala and Damayanti, the most poetical and most charming episode of the Mahabharat, so admirably translated by the late Dean Milman, "seems," says the *Athenæum*, to become more popular every day. Only recently it was the subject for Signor Angelo de Gubernati's dramatic trilogy; now we learn that it will be the subject of a cantata by Ferdinand Hiller, entitled "Nala and Damayanti," to be performed at the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival.

THE following incident is (says the *Athenæum*) worth noting as evidence of literary taste among the million in 1870. Not very long ago the present writer was walking, in Somersetshire, along a road, by the side of which a new villa was in course of erection. Two of the builder's workmen were talking as they mixed some lime and water, when one, a stalwart young fellow, "all hair and lime," as Ben Jonson says, remarked, "There's a book of Gladstone's I want to read: it's called 'Juventus Mundi.' This sentiment that would, doubtless, have been very grateful to the Premier had he heard it.

A HOAX was played upon the Royal Engineers at Chatham on the evening of Good Friday. A messenger arrived with what appeared to be an authentic account of a fatal affray between Royal Engineers and Royal Marines at an inn a few miles from Chatham, called the "Hook and Hatchet," a favourite resort of soldiers and civilians on holiday time. It was stated that in an encounter between a number of men of the two corps four men had been killed, and others severely wounded. A party of Royal Engineers and an ambulance waggon, drawn by four horses, were despatched to the inn, but on their arrival there they found that there had been no conflict at all, that all was quiet, and there were not many people then at the tavern.

A WOMAN wants to be President of the United States. Her name is Victoria C. Woodhull and she is in business already as a broker. She knows she will evoke ridicule but is content to wait till her claim shall receive calm consideration from the press and the public. One of her arguments is that as the negro has been enfranchised, the woman must not be kept on a lower level. She has a decided Chinese policy about her maidenly policy may be done at all times within the conservative limits of international law. She says the national debt must be paid some time or other but there is no hurry for a hundred years. By all means let her be elected; if the Alabama question is then still unsettled,

"The Gordian knot of it she will unloose,
Familiar as her garter."

If she fails in her candidature she might suit in the army or navy. She appears however too clever to live, in this common place world, till 1871.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

IT SEEMS LIKE A DREAM.

(The Graphic.)

FORTY-TWO years ago I was a swell of the period—a buck about town. I drove my cabriolet, wore the tightest-fitting clothes I could get on, sneered at pigtails, powder, and knee breeches, very much as we do now at the excruciating boots, stiff stocks, and high coat collars of those days when I was in my prime. Pall Mall was my daily haunt, even as it is at present, although formerly I displayed myself with a lighter air than for obvious reasons I can now assume. I sauntered in Fops' Alley, and supped at Vauxhall. Money matters in those happy times were considered beneath the notice of fashionable men—betting excepted, and that we carried on almost exclusively among ourselves.

Forty-two years ago! Why do I refer to that particular period? Because, in the simplicity of my old heart, a few days since I was weak enough to send a very excellent prescription for the rheumatics to a lady to whom I thought it would be useful. It was politely returned to me, the lady being in fact a hale, hearty, handsome woman in the prime of life, although under certain circumstances she looks old and decrepit, and appears to be the victim of those aches and pains which I, alas! well know accompany old age. The incident, or rather the mistake I made, reminded me of the past when I was a constant *habitué* of the best theatres in the town. Especially did it recal an evening at the Surrey Theatre in the year 1828, and the first performance of a play by Douglas Jerrold, who afterwards became such a celebrity that it was an honour to be recognized by him as an acquaintance.

On that occasion I was one of a large party. We had long spoken two prosenium boxes, and were received as usual with much ceremony by Elliston, the manager. In the piece, which was called *John Overy*, a precocious child about five years old appeared, who amused us vastly. We applauded her as loudly as we could, and laughed heartily to see her awkward curtsies when we called her before the curtain. I despatched my black servant to buy sugar-plums for the bright-eyed, flaxen-haired child, who was very shy, except when on the stage, and there she seemed to forget we were looking at her. In the autumn of the following year I was taking some repose, after the fatigues of the London season, at Brighton, the resort of the Court and all who belonged to the *beau monde*; and there I recognized the same child at a library kept by one Lucombe. She stood upon a table attired in fancy costume, and sang divers songs as well as duets with a singer now grown up, and perhaps married for aught I know, although she is still called Miss Poole.

My mistake anent the prescription leads me on, recalling as though by some magic influence many other incidents in my theatrical experiences. Charles Kemble's management of Covent Garden was liberally supported by fashionable people. We had never before seen such brilliant displays of scenery and dresses as were then made. Kemble himself was a pompous actor. He appeared in one of the spectacular dramas riding on an elephant, and came off the stage in great trepidation, declaring he had been nearly thrown; the boys inside the wicker-work having quarrelled. Kemble explained to us behind the scenes that he overheard the boy in the back legs of the elephant threaten to punch the front boy's head if he didn't keep step. The child I had observed at the Surrey Theatre and at Brighton was engaged at Covent Garden to do the fairies in the pantomimes, and Prince Arthur to Fanny Kemble's Lady Constance. A great commotion took place in the theatre by her imitating the celebrated Miss Inverarity exactly, that the call-boy was sent to the *prima donna* to tell her from Mr. Kemble that the audience could hear her singing. She replied that the sounds came from another room—that in which the young lady of twelve years of age was amusing herself by mimicking the different vocalists. Charles Kemble was for youthful imitators, who was requested to repeat her deceptive performance in the Green-room before a select circle, consisting of the manager and some few subscribers to the theatre. Sir George Smart, the conductor, composer, and director of music of the time, assured me he was amazed at the talent she evinced, and pronounced that would doubtless her admitted to the First Green-room—a privileged locality such as I am credibly informed no longer exists in theatres of the present day. It was closed to all except the first artists, actors, and actresses, and certain members of the aristocracy; it was luxuriously furnished, kept scrupulously clean; no one was admitted within its doors except in full evening dress or stage costume. To be received in the First Green-room of Covent Garden or Drury Lane was a token of the highest theatrical and social distinction. The child-singer for whom this honour was claimed by Sir George Smart, justified the expectations of those who witnessed her precocious talent. In 1833 she went with the Covent Garden Company to the Victoria Theatre, a fashionable theatre at that time, and a few years later made a sensation as Romeo in Shakspeare's play. From the Victoria to the little Strand Theatre, and where the popular burlettas of G. A'Beckett brought her into great notice. In one, *Manfred*, she appeared as the spirit of Grisi, singing "Al dolce guidami," and the *Barbiere* scena, "Una voce," to perfection. After many brilliant successes at the Strand, she was engaged by Madame Vestris at the Olympic, a favourite resort of soldiers and civilians on holiday time. It was stated that in an encounter between a number of men of the two corps four men had been killed, and others severely wounded. A party of Royal Engineers and an ambulance waggon, drawn by four horses, were despatched to the inn, but on their arrival there they found that there had been no conflict at all, that all was quiet, and there were not many people then at the tavern.

Shortly after the St. James's, the most important event in her career occurred—her engagement by Macready, with whom she appeared in *King Lear* as the Fool, a part hitherto omitted, belonging as it does to the range of Shakspeare's jesters generally given to low comedian. The restoration met with the unanimous approval of all lovers of the drama; the part was rendered with consummate intelligence; so touching were the snatches of song and the patering of the weary feet of the poor boy in the storm-scene, like a faithful hound never quitting his master's side, that no one could hear the performance unmoved even to tears. Then, as Ariel, she did her "spiritings" so "gently," that the impersonation has become a feature in the history of the drama. It is associated in the memory of all those who witnessed it, with the most remarkable effects of voice, acting, and appearance, all imbued with poetic feeling. As an instance of her vocal power, one long note at the close of "Where the bee sucks" could be heard distinctly by the passers-by in Convent Garden Market. Ophelia in *Hamlet*, the singing witch in *Macbeth*, Hecate, and numerous other characters were, so to speak, created by her for the stage, and vocalised.

In 1842 I left England for India. The child-singer at whose *début* I had assisted, and whose career I have thus hastily traced, was then announced to appear as Acis at Drury Lane under Macready's management; and, as I subsequently learnt, the Haymarket ultimately became my home, where in *The Fair One with the Golden Locks, Graciosa*, and many other burlesques, her fame, according to the newspapers, increased. How tantalizing it was to read of her performances and knowing the pleasure they must have afforded, not to be present at them!

From that time I lost sight of the golden-haired favourite whose sympathetic voice had so often thrilled me to the heart, until by an unfortunate circumstance already mentioned, I find that Miss P. Horton is Mrs. German Reed, and that Mrs. German Reed when not Mrs. Botherby, or any other antiquated dame, is, although rather more buxom than Ariel, quite as versatile and gifted as ever. Truly, I have kept too long out of the theatrical world, and am not aware of the changes that have taken place in it since the days when I was young.

CHAT ABOUT "M.P."

(Spectator, April 30.)

WE do not see what people who enjoy light comedy, genuine light comedy, intended to hit folly and not vice, can want better than Mr. Robertson's "M.P.," as now played at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. In a light, pretty house, in which the seats can be sat *in* instead of *on*, as is the case in most theatres, with good ventilation, no smell of gas, and the gangways left free for ingress and egress, they can see a play which is not based either on actual or desired adultery, in which there is no villain, and which will yet keep them bubbling over with laughter for a couple of hours, performed by a company that within a certain limited range has a really perfect mastery of its art. The plot, as usual with Mr. Robertson, is of the simplest and least "interesting" kind. During a contest between Talbot Piers, a "swell" (Mr. Bancroft) with a conscience, and Isaac Skoome (Mr. Addison), a self-made man without one, for a corrupt little borough, the swell's *fiancée*, Cecilia Dunscombe (Miss Marie Wilton) tries to bribe for him, and gets into a scrape about the money, which produces a quarrel with her lover, followed of course by a reconciliation. On the other hand, the self-made man has a ward, bred up a Quakeress, whom Cecilia teaches to be fashionable, and who is courted by Chudleigh Dunscombe, nephew and heir of Dunscombe Dunscombe, ruin old club man (Mr. Hare), who is the most impoverished person in the play, but who throughout never does any thing except make shrewd cynical little remarks. There is not a dull scene in the play, or a tedious passage in the dialogue; and though one or two situations are a little improbable—as, for instance, the division of the money by Cecilia Dunscombe as the man in the Moon—and the fun is once or twice a little thin, as to improbabilities allow something for the exigencies of the stage, while at the Prince of Wales's literary thinness is a positive good. It makes the actors depend on themselves, and they are quite equal to the responsibility. The idea of the "fine" heroine, the clever, slightly fast girl who wants to get her lover into Parliament, and sees no harm either in bribing or kissing the electors, is the least thing conventional; but Marie Wilton's rendering of it, the spirit she throws into the part, the curious variety of some of her pantomime—look at the way she uses those glasses; a Spaniard could not throw more expression into her fan—and above all her enjoyment, real or affected, in her own acting make the part a "full" one, and contribute on the whole *more* to the spectator's pleasure than better words would. The little Quakeress, again, with her double character has a difficult part to play, one which would break down in any hands but those of an actress who can do "Mouse" parts as well as Miss Addison, and who has such a command of sidling pantomime. Will she excuse us if we say that there is no rule of the "Society" for bidding "Friends" to laugh, that a Quakeress dressed for the first time in fashionable costume would be the least thing in the world bothered with her train, and that in describing Isaac Skoome's proposal to her she makes her Quakeress mock modest, instead of simple, which was not Mr. Robertson's intention. There is a touch or two wilfully thrown in there for the gallery, and there is no gallery at the Prince of Wales's. Mr. Coghlan, too, as young Dunscombe sots a little for the absent gods. Youngsters of Chudleigh Dunscombe's caste, even if stage-struck, do not stand about in that "sticky" way, or "make acquaintance" with pretty girls under an impression that they will bite. The part, however, is slight, and if there is a failure in the acting of anything more important, it is in Mr. Bancroft, who plays the *bête noire* candidate, and does not seem, for the first time in our experience of his acting, quite to have caught his character. Talbot Piers is a "swell," no doub